Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,055—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th June.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
18th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OCEANA	6610	...	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
16th ,,	ARABIA	7903	...	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10512
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	...	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	...	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	...	—

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **CARNAC BUNDER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON**, the day previous to sailing and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 a.m., on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the **CARNAC BUNDER** on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July ,,
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	1st Sept. ,,
POLYNESIEN	6,363	X	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
POLYNESIEN	6363	,,	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5095	S. Cliunack	1st July
MARQ. BAUQUEHEM	4396	......	1st August
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6046	B. Cobol	28th July
CHINA	6017	G. Bergaglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450	& 500*
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675	750*
Single Class to London	,, 545	,, 685*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865	,, 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350	
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 525	
Intermediate Class to London	,, 445	
Intermediate Class to London and back	,, 715	

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	,, 675
Single Class to London	,, 545 to 585*
Single Class to London and back	,, 865 to 945*

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for **TWO YEARS**

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	R. Ralonicich	5159	24th June 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 9th June	9 a.m.
DUMRA	1,695	Fri. 10th June	6 a. m.†

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA, 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwas and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday, 13th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about the 10th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

8th June, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Benares	11000	...	June 18
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 20
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester.	8900	,, 29	,, 23
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)
JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)
KOBE
KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)
LONDON
LYONS
MALACCA.
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and **FIXED DEPOSITS** received, rates of **INTEREST** to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and **DRAFTS** granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and **ADDRESSES** Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including **IMPORT** and **EXPORT** of **CARGO** and **BAGGAGE**, with **STORAGE** of Baggage and other goods, effected by **COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY**, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., **SAILING LISTS** and **HANDBOOK** supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE

3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan Deli Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Seremban (F. M States.)
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

YOUR CASKET OF JEWELS

Is not complete without a few well-chosen pieces of

CORAL JEWELLERY.

If you have never seen GOOD CORAL of fine waxen smoothness and an excellent polished surface, imparting brightness and lustre and possessing the most beautiful shade of pink, you have the opportunity now of inspecting a unique collection of precious selected specimens.

OUR

PEAR-SHAPED CORAL DROPS

Mounted as earrings with just a tiny diamond over each at a cost of

Rs. 85 per pair

(Or more if you desire extra important diamonds) would make worthy and acceptable gifts.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

Jewellers and Silversmiths by Appointment to His Excellency the Earl of Minto, G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy
Newera-Eliya.
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

Manager,

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL

Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES :

Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET LONDON, E.C.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 2.)

OPEN FROM 1st to 15th JUNE.

OAKES & CO.'S CIGARS.

Gymkhanas	per	50	5	8
Empires	,,	50	4	4
Golcondas No. 1	,,	50	3	4
Supers, No. 1	,,	50	2	4
Supers, No. 2	,,	50	2	2
Supers, No. 2	,,	100	4	0
Bahadur Bouquets, No. 1	,,	50	3	0
Anglo Indian No. 1	per	100	3	8
Anglo Indian No. 2	,,	100	3	4
Vishnus Longs	,,	100	3	8
Vishnus Shorts	,,	100	2	8
Oriental Cheroots	,,	100	3	0
Little Indians	,,	50	1	6
Kimberlies	,,	50	3	0

As the above are in limited quantity only and as we are anxious to see that our regular Customers receive the full benefit we reserve the right of not supplying at all if the orders received appear to us as NOT Bona-fide.

N. B.—TRADE WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED.

Upcountry orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

CIGAR MERCHANTS. D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR

(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.

OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12

FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, **Rs. 1,200** or **Rs. 1,250** may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	,, ,,
Monkey	125°	,, ,,
Elephant		in tins and bulk

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "NEWBY HALL."

ARRIVED on the 8th June, 1910.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 8th June, 1910.

THE ANCHOR LINE s. s. "OLYMPIA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain METCALFE will attend every morning. Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal, application regarding their goods, failing the Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings,
Bombay, 8th June, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

THE DOWN and UP Lonavla Express Trains will NOT RUN on SATURDAY, the 11th June, 1910 or until further notice.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 8th June, 1910.

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

A GRAND LODGE OF SORROW in memory of HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII, will be held at 6-45 P. M. (S. T.) on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, in the Masonic Hall, Bombay.

Master Masons of both Constitutions are invited to attend.

ARTHUR W. WISE,
G. Secretary. A. S. F. I.

EAST INDIAN ROSEWOOD.

TENDERS are invited on or before 21st June, 1910, for the PURCHASE of 700 tons of INDIAN ROSEWOOD LOGS, ready for immediate delivery.

For particulars apply to

THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
N. D. Kanara, Belgaum.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Rs.	a.	p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	6	8	2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4	8	0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

MALARIA

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

CINEMATOGRAPH
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE

KING'S FUNERAL } Only 2
KING'S FUNERAL } more Nights

Also other splendid Dramatic and Amusing subjects.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR PROMOTION of COMPANIES in LONDON or the introduction of Capital for sound Colonial undertakings, communicate with—

THE VENDING SYNDICATE LIMITED.
25, OLD BROAD STREET, London, E. C., England.
Telegraphic Address Quindecim, London.
Mc'Neills Code (1908 Edition)
AGENTS WANTED.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever—the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Advice about Home Baking.

If your baking is not always quite successful—if you find it takes too long—try the certain and quick method of home baking with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

The "Paisley Flour" way is—to eight parts of ordinary flour add one part of "Paisley Flour," then follow with the other ingredients as usual.

Made by Brown & Polson.
Recipes with every tin.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THE JOHN CONNON, the SCOTTISH HIGH and the COLABA KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS will REOPEN ON MONDAY, the 13th June. Apply to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED, by a Young and Experienced Eurasion Lad, a SITUATION as Salesman, in any of the Leading Firms, in Bombay. Apply Box No. 987, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—A whole-time SECRETARY for the District Charitable Society, Calcutta, on a commencing salary of Rs. 300. Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be addressed to THE PRESIDENT, 26 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, large, airy, up to date OFFICES in Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., on premises.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? With LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 3⅞d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleeplessness, and all distressing consequences of dissipation, worry, overwork, early error, excess, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to those suffering from enervating influences of long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.

THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2-9 per packet. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word 'THERAPION' as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed	£18,916,000
Total Revenue for 1908 exceeded.	£4,070,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR

"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

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Bombay Branch

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT
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ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£. 1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„ 90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„ 273,119
Annual Income ...	„ 1,422,802
Assets ...	„ 10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„ 25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
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The N&C RAINCOAT

FOR WET OR SHINE MARKS THE WELL DRESSED

POROUS HEALTHY AND RAINPROOFED THROUGHOUT

LIGHT IN WEIGHT SMART IN APPEARANCE MODERATE IN PRICE

ALSO THE N. & C. PORONELLA WATERPROOF A RELIABLE RUBBER COAT IN VARIOUS QUALITIES

TO BE HAD FROM LEADING STORES AND OUTFITTERS. WHOLESALE ONLY FROM

NICHOLSON'S RAINCOAT CO.
LIMITED.
BEAUMONT WORKS, ST. ALBANS.
And at 12 MOOR LANE, LONDON, E.C., and JORDAN ST., KNOTT MILL, MANCHESTER.

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

GARLICK & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS,

SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,
By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. [illegible] Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness [illegible] the loins. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON." impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, [illegible] Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

WANTED.

A B. A. with PERSIAN or SANSKRIT for his second language as Assistant Teacher in the High School, Murud, on Rs. 45 per mensem Apply sharp with testimonials to the

DEWAN OF JANJIRAH.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

O THE CHEAPEST Old
T PEG McTaggart
WHISKY.
B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend
ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF MEN'S AND BOYS' TAN AND BLACK BOOTS AND SHOES

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN, BURMESE & CEYLON MARKETS.

THE TRADE ONLY SUPPLIED.

WEARERS SHOULD ASK FOR OUR MAKE

SUPERIOR TO ALL.

PLEASE WRITE FOR PRICE LIST AND TERMS.

HINDE & MANN
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OLNEY (Nr NORTHAMPTON) ENGLAND

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line...	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

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In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly...	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ [illegible]	„ 5

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 7.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	82 1-16 +5-16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-28 1-2+0-1-2
Rentes 3 per cent	99 unchgd
Bull Cheques on London	20 50 1-2+0-1-2
Bar Silver Spot... ...	24 9-16—1/16
Do 2 months hence ...	24 11/16 unchgd

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent	63 3-16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) ...	1-3-12 1-2

Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent. since 2nd June 1910.

3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 3-4—1/4
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	3 1-8—1-8
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 1/8—1-8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3 1-2—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-2—1/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)... ...	77·9 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ...	3 1-2
Do. of day market loans ...	3 1-2 unchgd

MANCHESTER, June 7.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	... 15,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000 ,,
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	...... ,,
Do. day's Imports ...	... 24,000 ,,

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.—Good demand Steady

Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures—Firm.

Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.

Tone of Manchester Market	... Firm.
Mid Americans	... 8-16+17
Egyptian F. G. F.	...14 5-16 unchgd

	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.
Cotton Delivery	7·78	7·69	7·37
	+12	+10	+9
Mid Uplands	A.-S	S.-O.	O.-N.
	6·86	6·63	6·52
G. O. C.	+6	+4	+8
	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.F.
Liverpool	6·49	6·46	6·47
	+2	+2	+3

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 3-8
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 3-8

NEW YORK, June 7.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	5,000
Do Last year	14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
Do. Exports to Continent ...	5,000

Futures at New York	Advanced on favourable financial condition and declined later owing to southern selling of futures in the local market.
July 15·17+ 9	
Do at New York	
Oct. 12·35—3	

Spot Cotton at New York...	... 15·20 unchgd
Fair Rio Coffee (No.7 quality)	... 8 1-4 unchgd
Demand Bills	... 4·86 1-2—1-8
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 53 1/4—1/8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14 11-16—1/16
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Steady.
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 14·94unchgd
Do. at New Orleans ...	...Oct. 12 29— 3

LONDON, June 7.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Khandeish...	... 6
F G Khandeish...	... 6 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F...	6 17-32.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 54

Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—June-July.

Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Dunkirk

Do. Argentine (La Plata) Buyers, Sellers, &c Nominal.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales 32 1-2

Months—May

Buyers, etc.—Value.

Tone—Easier.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 33

Do. Months—May-June.

Do. Name of Port—London.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Unchanged.

Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 57 1-2

Do. Months—June-July.

Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.

Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... ... 9-1 1-2 Value.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.

India double bags, ... 17 9 3/4

Months of Shipment, July-Aug.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

ARRIVALS.

"Newholm."

BOMBAY, June 8.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 7-8d. for T. T., 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand and 1s. 4 3-32 for 3 months' Credit Bills.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 29/32d. July.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1/3 31/32d
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	... 1s. 4 3-32d.
,, ,, Forward ...	... 1s. 4 3/32d.July
,, 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 7/32d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	... 169 1/4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	... 137 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 133
,, Shanghai ...	... 178 1-4
,, Japan ...	... 151 1/4 June

The market is dull.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market remained easier and very little business is passing. In the opening Rs. 95-4 was quoted and there were buyers at the same rate at the close.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London declined by 1-16 for ready and forwards remained unchanged and New York also declined by 1-8.

Locally the silver market opened at Rs. 72-6-0. London Market having declined our market seemed quiet at the opening, but afterwards there being sellers prices declined by annas three and forwards closed at Rs. 72-3-0. Private advices from London reported the tone of the market "steady", but there being no firmness in that market, our market, having sellers, remained easier. Demand for ready was dull.

The Gold market remained quiet but steady. Demand being very little prices fluctuated by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices for shields advanced by half an anna.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	1	3
Chartered Bank	24	8	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	0	6
English	24	0	3
Native Bullion	24	0	3
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	3

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	1	0
117 Penny	72	0	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	3	0
Second do	72	7	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Quiet but steady. London quotation was 3d. down. There was very little demand in the local market and price remained unchanged.

Rapeseed.—Steady. Prices unchanged.

Wheat.—Firm. London price was 9d. up. Inquiry being good price was put up by an anna.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Cottonseed and Groundnuts:—Quiet. Demand was practically nil and price remained same.

Poppyseed and Mowraseed :—Firm. There was a good enquiry and prices advanced by an anna.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 9 14 0
Linseed, Small ...	... ,, 9 10 0
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... ,, 5 12
Yellow do. ...	... ,, 6 8
Do. Gujarat ...	... ,, 6 10
Poppyseed ...	... ,, 9 7
Castorseed ...	... ,, 35 8 to 36 8
Mowraseed... ...	... ,, 6 10
Maize	... ,, 18 to 19
Groundnuts ...	... ,, 43 to 45
Mustardseed ...	... ,, 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	... ,, 43 to 54
Khandesh Howri ...	,, 50 to 52
Gulburga do. ...	
Kalbur do. ...	
Itarsi do. ...	
White Gin, Bold 95/5	,, 48 to 51
Do. do do 85/15	
Do. do. do. 75/25...	
Do. Mixed 50/50...	
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...	,, 42 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...	
Gin, Black Beaver ...	,, 43 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...	
Gin Red Khandwa ...	,, 45 to 47
Do. Meggi ...	
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	,, 50 to 54
Do. do. Secunderabad	
Do. do. Gujarat	
Do. Black Kutni	,, 42 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... ,, 32 to 33
Hard Red... ...	... ,, 30 to 31
Cottonseed ...	... ,, 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 7th June :—

Wheat	5,799 cwts
Linseed	5,484 ,,
Rapeseed	1,767 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,530 ,,
Poppyseed...	3,056 ,,
Groundnuts..	210 ,,
Castorseed...	2,326 ,,
Rice	21,113 ,,
Myrabollams.	4,288 ,,
Cottonseed	7,728 ,,
Mowraseed...	95 ,,
Gram	791 ,,
Joowar	5,315 ,,
Maize	...... ,,

SPININGS.

The share market all round is again lively. Petit's opened at Rs. 2,867½ July, advanced to Rs. 2,880, but at the close they declined again to Rs. 2,875.

Kohinoor	705
Framji Petit's	1,740
David's	387 1-2
Colaba	1,112 1-2
Swadeshi	1,135
Nagpore...	1,710
Standard	1,092-8
Currimbhoy	935

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,480
Indian Specie Bank ...	55
Bank of India	67
Eastern Bank	71

PRESSES.

Mofussil	820
Bombay E. S. and T. Co. Ord.	94 1-2
Bombay E. S. and T. C. Pref.	161

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	472 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Pref	90

COTTON.

Liverpool was 2 to 12 points up and New York remained unchanged.

Our market at Colaba was quiet but steady and demand from the mills and exporters seemed very little, hence prices for ready declined by Rs. 2 to 4.

Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 1 to 2 points down. The market for futures remained easier and there being sellers prices declined by Rs. 2 to 3.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 291 1-2 at which rate some business was done, but late in the evening sellers being free, it declined to Rs. 289 at the close.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Sales.			Rs.
100	R D Master	...Surat	... 338 1-2
200	Volkart Bros	...Karanja	... 273
100	Bussank	...Bengal M G	... 287
100	G Cotton & Co	...Parbhani	... 240
100	Hindustan	...Bengal M G	... 270
100	Ralli Bros	...Khandesh	... 242
200	H Goculdas & Co	...Nagpur	... 295
100	do	... do	... 255
200	do	...Warora	... 235
100	Japan T Co	...Parbhani	... 240
100	do	...Surat	... 334
100	Petit Mills	...Mathia	... 285
100	Currimbhai Mills	...Munsar	... 268
	Bengal Hand Gin. Fine		... 262
	,, Good		... 257
	Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		... 282
	,, Good		... 267
	Sind Punjab Fine		... 279
	,, Good		... 264
	Khandesh Fine		... 284
	,, Good		... 274
	Amraoti Fine		... 294
	,, ,, Good		... 284
	Akola Khangaum Fine		... 294
	,, Good		... 284
	Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		... 296
	,, Good		... 286
	Yeotmal Fine		... 301
	,, Good		.. 291
	Nagpore Fine		... 304
	,, Good		... 294
	Wardha Hinganghat Fine		... 311
	,, Good		... 301
	Methia Fine		... 281
	,, Good		... 271
	Broach Gin Fine		... 320
	,, Good		... 310
	Sawginned Fine		... 321 May
	Coompta Ginned		... 313 ,,
	Westerns ,,		... 300

FUTURES.

Broach Good	... 289 Mar.
Bengal F G	... 219 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 7th June :—

Khandeish	2 Bales.
Central India...	18 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	462 ,,
Berar	396 ,,
Central Provinces	...... ,,
Oomras...	879 ,,
Dholera	1,834 ,,
Broach...	350 ,,
Coompta and Dharwar ...	2,364 ,,
Westerns	897 ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	140 ,,
Rajputana	197 ,,
Sind	265 ,,
Total ...	6,826 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 8.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	...Quiet but Steady
Estimated Sales	... 12,000
Total Imports	... 15,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
June—July	... 7·77 — 1
July—Aug.	... 7·69 same.
Aug.—Sept	... 7·35 — 2
Sept.—Oct.	... 6·84 — 2
Oct.—Nov..	... 6·61 — 2
Nov.—Dec.	... 6·51 — 2
Dec.—Jan.	... 6·47 — 2
Jan.—Feb.	... 6·46 — 2
Feb.—Mar.	... 6·45 — 2

FREIGHTS.

Ports.	June. Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	11 6	12 0
Dunkirk	12 0	12 6
Havre ...	12 0	12 6
Hull ...	11 0	......
Liverpool	12 0	12 0
Marseilles	12 0	12 0
Genoa ...	12 0	12 6
London	11 6	12 0
Hamburg	12 0	12 6
Trieste	14 6	15 6
Venice...	14 6	15 6
Open Ports	July	12 0
	Aug.	12 6
	Sept.	13 0

Market dull, practically no business,

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbr.	
Copper Brasiers 4×4	21 28 35	Rs. 54 12
	42 56 63 70 77 84	Rs. 54 4
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 28 35 42 49 56	Rs. 45 0
Tin Ingots.	...	,, 40 12
Spelter S M M M J G	...	,, 18 4
Georgshutte	...	,, 22 4
Copper Ingots K S	...	,, 45 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		,, 61 8
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10, 12		,,47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, June 7.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other coin. Rr.
28 Packages...	350	89,392	19,895

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions. Rs.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs. Rs.	Other coin. Rs.
5 Boxes ...	...	20,000	...
28 Packages...	...	20,095	1,597

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp ...	Dwarka	Mahomerah
Sundry Importers ...	Firoozi	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 6th June 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	23	27,864
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	38	44,527

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1910—			
Weight in ounces..	280126	47650	232476
Value in rupees...	17659400	2710989	14948411
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1910—			
Weight in ounces.	5946715	921377 a	5025338 a
Value in rupees...	9752928	2127125	7625803
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1910—			
Weight in ounces	......	......	......
Value in rupees...	27412328	4838114	22574214

a Figures defective, the weight of certain postal parcels not being declared by Post Office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard) In the month of Apr. 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	......	......	......
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	765769	517196	1282965
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	......	......	......
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	......	......	......

Coined and Examined. In the month of Apr. 1910.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	......	......	......
Rupees a...	800011	1023462	1823473
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees) ...	300256	......	300256
Five cents (Tale) ...	......	5637024	5637024

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month :—

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 8.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—40 cwts deer horns, B Mahomed; 66 bundles mats L and F Barraclough and Co; 1,040 cwts myrabolams, F F Campbell and Co; 30 cwts cuttle fish, V Ooka; 8,000 cwts castorseed and 8,900 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 3¾ cwts ivory, K N Mianee and Co; 52 cwts senna leaves, T Canji.

FOR HULL.

Cowder Castle s—200 cwts yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Salsette s—48 lbs saffron, K Ludha and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Aleppo s—55 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR BERGEN.

Aleppo s—110 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Ethelwolf s—742 cwts poppyseed and 1,491 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 375 bales cotton fly, K Vishram and Co; 301 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschek and Co.

Hernpool s—5,000 cwts linseed and 1,500 cwts poppyseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Aleppo s—420 cwts mustarseed, Baur and Krause.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—3 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 1,437 cwts myrabollams, T Canji; 2,009 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

Strathford s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal.

Calcutta s—202 bales cottonfly, W Wolf and Sons; 400 cwts gum, M Jafferbhoy; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, A Blaschek and Co; 500 tons manganese ore; Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braonfels s—220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 1,440 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 2,301 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 100 cwts, poppyseed, Baur and Kraus; 1,000 cwts weedseed and 3,500 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co; 480 cwts bone senews, R Kaderbhoy, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 50 bales sawri cotton, W Wolf and Sons 3 bales skins, C Boggiano and Co; 255 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

R Rubattino s—50 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co Ld.

FOR NEW YORK.

R Rubattino s—2 bales horse and donkey skins Enrico N Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Barque Radiant s—3,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

Strathleven s—7,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR BURROW-IN-FURNESS.

Peerless s—2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—500 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji; 340 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 150 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas; 3,000 bales twist, S J David and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—492 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Capri s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 240 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—1,071 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,150 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 600 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 446 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Capri s—150 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

Wakasa Maru s—957 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co: 200 bales cotton, D D Curranee and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakasa Maru s—400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

Capri s—600 bales cotton, H Gocaldas and Co.

The Aero Club De France has decided to submit to the International Aerial Navigation Congress in Paris a series of Resolutions dealing with the liability of airmen in respect of Customs dues, the question of property in the domain of the air, and the legal obligations which are incumbent upon aviators and aeronauts.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHANNELL—May 11, at Mahera, J P L, the wife of E C Channell, Electrical Department, Kashmir State, of a son.

ELLIS—At Gorakhpur, U P on the 31st May, the wife of Mr J S H Ellis, United Provinces Police, of a daughter.

EAMES—June 1, at Cocanada, to Mr and Mrs E H J Eames, Salt and Abkari Dept., a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SAUBOLLE—FITZPATRICK.—May 9, at Chhindwara, C P., at the R. C. Chapel by the Rev. Father Dufresne, Ralph Edward Marie Saubolle, of the Survey of India, to Margaret Mary Fitzpatrick, eldest daughter of Mr. P. J. Fitzpatrick, Assistant Engineer, P W D, Chhindwara, C P.

DEATHS.

RIGBY—May 30, at Agra, Richard Greenway, youngest son of the late St George Rigby, Sub-Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs, and Evelyn Rigby.

COLE—June 2, at Naini Tal, Ella Louisa, wife of A W R Cole, I C S.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Excelsior Cinematograph at the Novelty Theatre, 7, 8-30 and 10 p. m.

Maxim : "There is nothing so good that you cannot bite off too much."—ATCHISON GLOBE.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 27th instant, which left Aden at 3 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

AWARD.—Mr. M. A. Joshi, of Bombay, has been awarded the first prize (gold medal) for a picture of "Shakuntala" or the "Lost Ring," by the Prabhatum Society, of Bangalore.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of May, was 1,861. The daily average was 60 and the total of new admissions 761, classified as follows :—Parsis, 456; Hindus, 223; and other castes, 82. The number of children vaccinated was 85.

MISSING BICYCLE.—Mr. F. G. Warder, Assistant-Deputy Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, has reported to the police the theft of his bicycle, worth Rs. 75, from the passage of the Dock Superintendent's office entrance, between 10-15 a.m. and 4-30 p.m., on Tuesday.

A EUROPEAN DESERTER.—Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Miller charged Dannel Macdonell of the Royal Scots with deserting his regiment. The accused was arrested on suspicion when he was about to proceed to Europe. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and the Magistrate ordered him to be tried by a Military Court.

A FATAL FALL.—A Bene-Israel boy named Joseph Abraham, aged 3 years, residing with his parents on the second floor of a house at Haines Road, while playing with some other children on the verandah of his room on Tuesday afternoon, fell through the railings on to the road and died on the spot.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. Albert J. Grinellay, residing in 3rd Victoria Cross Lane, has reported to the police that at about 11 a.m. on Tuesday, his wife placed on the dressing table in his room jewellery worth Rs. 575 and went out. On her return home at 6 p.m., she missed the same from the table. It is said that there are eight servants in the bungalow and outsiders could not have entered without their knowlege.

PARSI FOUND DEAD:—Information was given to the Bombay Police on Tuesday afternoon that a bad smell was emanating from a room occupied by a Parsi, named Edalji Rustomji Karanjia, on the second floor of a chawl in Mahipatrao Lane off Falkland Road. Inspector Salway, who proceeded to the scene, forced open the door in the presence of a punch when Edalji was lying dead in an easy-chair. It was surmised that death must have occurred four days ago. Dr. Gidh, who examined the body, certified that death was due to plague and the body was allowed to be disposed of.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRPH.

WE are requested to remind the public that for only two more nights will, the splendid representations of the funeral ceremonies of the late King Edward VII. now being shown at the Novelty Theatre by the Excelsior Cinematograph, be projected and we would advise those who have not seen the regal and solemn procession to do so at once as the whole incident is beautifully portrayed and gives a true and faithful record of an incident of world's history. The other pictures too are well worth seeing.

ASSAULT ON A MAHOMEDAN.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Chapman charged Allabux Rughaji, a Mahomedan, with assaulting Mohtaj Ali, another Mahomedan, and with robbing him of his watch and chain.

It appeared that the complainant, who is a dealer in attar at Duncan Road, refused to lend a bottle on approval to the accused, who with two others assaulted him and robbed him of his watch and chain.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of assaulting the complainant and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 with the alternative of 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade..........................	1	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	6	6	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	2	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	1	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	3	3	7
H Harbour	0	0	1
Hospital	0	0	5
Total......	15	13	85
This day last year	5	7	73

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 8th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected,
A	75	33	4
B	152	54	1
B	106	105	10
C	72	38	5
D	88	24	4
E	115	12	0
E	75	39	1
F	73	2	0
G	30	2	0
Total ...	786	309	25
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,095

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The area of squally weather persists off the West Coast, and the rainfall there has been light except in South Konkan. The Bombay Monsoon has also provided; local rain in the Central Provinces, Central India and East and Chota Nagpur.

The rainfall due to the Bay Monsoon has been nearly general in Burma and local in Eastern Bengal and Assam, but pressure conditions bar this current from access to the Gangetic Plain.

Toungoo had one and a half inches; Bhamo and Dibrugarh, two; Cherrapoonjee, eight; Ranchi and Hazaribagh, one; Pachmarhi, one and a half; Goa and Mormugao, three; Karwar and Mangalore, two; and Cochin, one and a half.

Forecast :—No important change.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	2·26	2·34	3·35	1·61
Wednesday, 8th June..........	0·68	0·39	0·30	0·53
Total......	2 94	2·73	3·65	2·14
Same date last year	1·95	1·93	1·80	2·43

RAINFALL AT MATHERAN.

	Inches.	Cents.
June 1	0	00
do 2	0	00
do 3	0	47
do 4	0	.00
do 5	1	00
do 6	0	86
do 7	0	12

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH JUNE.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen and is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Allahabad. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the northern half of the division and lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half. The air is damper than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature has risen; but it is still in defect at Kotah; it is now in slight excess at Jacobabad during the day.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0·20" of rain and Bhavnagar Para 0·36." Skies are lightly clouded in West Central India and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at most stations. Maximum temperature is generally in defect: the minimum is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor records 0·17" of rain, Chanda 0·47" and Raipur 0·56". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is in excess in the eastern half of the division but either equal to or slightly below the average elsewhere. Temperature is in slight defect in the area of rainfall.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·53," Ratnagiri 0·31," Mormugao 3·05" and Karwar 2·27". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are generally equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and nearly so in the eastern half of the Central Provinces; local rain has fallen in Kathiawar. Precipitation has been heavy in the south Konkan but has decreased in Malabar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the West Coast of the Peninsula and local rain in the Central Provinces. A few showers may occur in Kathiawar and the Deccan.

Appended on Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (7th)	90 6	81·1	...	...
Jask	92·3	82·8	...	...
Muskat (7th).........	108·8	89·1	...	...
Multan.........	114·8	89·0	...	...
Rawalpindi	106·9	72·9	...	0·87
Lahore	110 4	77·2	...	0·33
Sirsa.........	...	...	...	...
Ambala	109·5	79·0	...	0 09
Delhi	106·7	89·2	—	...
Agra.........	107·0	86·5	...	0·13
Mainpuri.........	108·3	82·0	...	...
Jhansi	101·5	86 5	...	0·91
Cawnpore	104·0	80·5	...	...
Allahabad	106·1	86·5	...	...
Jacobabad	119·1	85·8	...	0·29
Karachi	90 0	81·0	...	...
Ajmer	104·4	84·2	...	...
Jaipur	104·2	80·1	0·02	0·02
Kotah	99·5	88 6	...	0·84
Bhuj.........	102·6	80 5	...	0·04
Dwarka	89·3	83·2	...	0·21
Veraval	85·1	82·3	...	1·11
Rajkot.........	92·1	77·0	0·20	4·51
Bhavnagar Para.........	90·8	77·5	0·36	1·58
Surat	91·1	80·6	...	1·86
Ahmedabad.........	94·6	78·2	...	2 90
Deesa	97·8	79 9	...	0·39
Neemuch.........	92·0	72·8	...	2·14
Indore	97 6	77·1	...	0·05
Jubbulpore	101·3	75·8	0 08	0·39
Saugor	97·6	77·5	0·17	1·90
Hoshangabad	103·6	80·9	...	0·11
Khandwa.........	103·2	82·1	...	1·21
Akola	100 7	80·1	...	0·29
Amraoti	97·3	76·8	...	0·22
Nagpur.........	101·6	78 8	0·04	0·29
Chanda	95 5	73·0	0·47	0·80
Raipur.........	97·7	75·6	0 56	1·08
Bombay	87·5	77·8	0·53	2·14
Ratnagiri.........	86·3	76·9	0·31	2·86
Mormugao	85·5	75·7	3·05	5·86
Karwar	86·3	76·0	2·27	7·40
Malegaon.........	98·6	78·6	...	0·95
Ahamednagar.........	96·4	73·0	...	0·48
Poona	93·0	78·8	0·02	0·70
Sholapur	97·8	74·4	...	0 07
Bijapur	92·2	72·2	—	0·32
Belgaum	87·3	67 6	0·09	0·16
Aurangabad.........	96 7	76·2	...	0·23
Nizamabad (Indur)	101·4	79·7	,,	0·06
Hyderabad	95·8	77·7	...	...
Mangalore	82 8	70·3	1·81	8·26
Calicut.........	78·8	72·1	0·70	7·57
Cochin	82·7	74·3	1·70	7·94
Colombo	85·5	77·5	...	1·80
Masulipatam	94·8	81·2	...	2·05
Bellary	96·0	76·3	...	0·18
Cuddapah	99·2	82·1	...	0·67
Madras.........	99·0	83·5	...	...
Bangalore	86·8	66·8	...	0·74
Coimbatore	90·9	69 3	...	...
Trichinopoly	95·1	77·3	...	0·17
Negapatam	93 0	79·0	...	0·42

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th June was 29·739 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIMLA RACES.

Third Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The third meeting was held at Annandale to-day in beautiful weather. There was a large gathering and a card of seven events was provided. The special feature of the meeting was that the favourites won in almost all the races. In the second race a native jockey fell off his horse but escaped with very slight injuries. The following are the results :—

THE ARAB HURDLE HANDICAP. Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Major Holden and Captain Keighley's ch a g Sahazada ....— 1
H H Kour Sahib of Patiala's br a g King Henry 2

THE JAKKHO HANDICAP, Distance—1 1-2 miles.

Mr Thos F Connolly's ch cb g Blucher. 1
Captain Liddel's Spec............................ 2
Sardar Jiwan Singh's Ring Faulka 3

THE POLO HANDICAP. Distance—2½ furlongs.

Colonel V Brooke's br w m Mousie...... 1
Lieut-Colonel Nicoll's b e m Castalia 2

THE PUNJAB CUP. Distance—1,400 yards.

Mr Jack's b aus m Primrose 1
Major F C Stratton's b aus m Topsail.... 2
Major-General's b a m Stella II............ 3

THE ARAB POLO HANDICAP. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr E S Vicary's g a g Napoleon.......... 1
Captain A de C Rennick's g a g New Moon.. 2
Captain Melville's Simla Boy 3

THE OPEN ARAB HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Captain Lord F Scott's br a h Mauser... 1
Mr Ernest's ch a Sublime...................... 2
Captain Miles' Nettle.......................... 3

THE TRADES HANDICAP. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Sydney Smith's br e m May Queen... 1
Mr Thos F Connelly's b aus g Precede... 2
Sardar Jiwan Singh's blk aus m Black Swan II.. 3

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

Fixtures 1910.

June 18th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club, R I M D ; His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club vs Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, Government Telegraph; Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, B I T.

June 25th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs His Majesty Mint Cricket Club, Mint; His Majesty's Customs Cricket Crub, vs Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, Customs; Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, Government Telegraph.

June 2nd—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, R I M D; His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, Customs; His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club, vs Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, B.I.T.

June 9th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, R I M D; His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club, vs Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, Customs; His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, Mint.

June 16th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, R I M D.

July 16th—His Majesty's Customs Cricket, vs His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club, Customs; Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, vs Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, Government Telegraph.

July 23rd—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club, Customs; His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club, vs Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, Mint; Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, B I T.

July 30th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club, R I M D; His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club, vs Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, B I T; Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, Government Telegraph.

August 6th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs Government Telegraph Cricket Club, Government Telegraph; His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, Customs; His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club, vs Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, B I T.

August 13th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, B I T; His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club, vs Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, Government Telegraph; His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, Mint.

August 20th—Royal Indian Marine Dockyard Cricket Club, vs Grindlay Groom Cricket Club, R I M D; His Majesty's Customs Cricket Club, vs His Majesty's Mint Cricket Club, Mint; Government Telegraph Recreation Cricket Club, vs Bombay Improvement Trust Cricket Club, B I T.

DEPARTURES.

Per s s. "City of Karachi," June 3.

The Ellerman Line s.s. "City of Karachi," Commander F. Snow, sailed from Karachi on the evening of the 3rd instant, with the following passengers :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dinshaw, Mr Edulji, C I E
Farges, Mme
Garlik, Mrs
Thorne, Mrs A T
Younan, Mrs A C

FOR LONDON via MARSEILLES.

Buxton, Mr W H
Lines, Mr A
Lines, Mrs and infant
Paul, Major R S
Paul, Mrs and infant
Smith, Mr V G
Trydell, Mrs M A

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Adams, Mrs G
Barnard, Mrs G S
Clime, Major V C
Dixon, Miss E G
Engle, Miss
Fraser, Mrs
Hart, Mrs E
Hofman, Mrs child and 3 infants
Jones, Miss A
Maloney, Mr J
Markwik, Mrs A E 3 children and infant
Montgomery, Mrs R
Montgomery, Miss
Moore, Lieut Col
Rowe, Mrs and infant

Per s.s. "Nera."—June 9.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Nera" to-day, from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Carnac Bunder at 4 p.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Shed, at 12-30 p.m. with all their baggage :—

Dadabhoy, Mr Y R
Hume Wright, Mr G
Greatorex, Mr and Mrs E
Kanga, Mr J B
Panthaky, Mrs S and Master
Aitken, Mr A B
Fraser, Mr B
Chaud, Mr D
Heibert, Mrs D
Pavri, Mr N
Carnalleas, Mrs E
Grimsen, Mr G
Wa-den, Mr S D
da Costa, Mr J M
Kerwick, Mr F R
Huges, Mr
Osman, Mr J H
Allarkhia, Mr J H
Singha, Mr J N
de M King, Mr R
Barter, Mr A W
Holzmann, Mr
Horley, Mr W G
Mehta, Mr S M
Judd, Mr J C
Bleau, Mr B
Boilean, Maj and Mrs B R
Morris, Mr W

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is old by medicine dealers everywhere

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Makes Good Blood

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see that it is full of blood. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Impure blood covers the skin with eczema, rashes, pimples, pustules, salt-rheum, boils, carbuncles, and other sores. These simply tell of something bad down deep in the blood itself. Ointments, washes, powders and cosmetics will not reach the evil. You must take out all impurities from the system with

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

THE MOST HEALTHY DRINK OF THE HOT SEASON.

WELCH'S DELICIOUS GRAPE JUICE.

This Grape Juice is the best of all drinks in these hot days. It is a refrigerant, cooling the blood because of the little effort required for its absorption.

A wine glass of this Grape Juice satisfies the thirst where several glasses of other liquid leave the mucous membrance of mouth and throat still parched and the stomach overloaded.

OBTAINABLE AT
J. EDULJI & CO.,
Chemists, Druggists & General Merchants, etc.
SITARAM BUILDINGS,
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET,
BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model, Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

FOUR
WELL KNOWN REMEDIES

RHEUMATISM
CAPITO BALM
(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

CURELINE
(*Regd.*)

Is a perfect specific in all cases of GLEET, GONNORRHEA, and similar urinary ailments, and taken according to instructions effects a complete and lasting cure in one week. Price per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

COUGHS

Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

Odmans' Cough Elixir

will stop a severe cough in a very short time. At the same time it has a tonic action that aids greatly in throwing off your cold. That for only Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

HEADACHE
TREZO TABLETS
(*Regd.*)

Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are speedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As. 12 per bottle.

Directions is enclosed with the bottle.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 150 JOOMA MASJID, BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Fox	Comdr Hunt	Royal Navy
R I M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Farewell	R I M
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr W B Haddleston	R I M S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
H M S Redbreast	Comdr Shutter	Royal Navy
R I M S Polinurus	Comdr Taylor	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 8.

Vessel	Ton.	Capt.	Agents
Arcadia	3513	Barcham	P&O S N & Co
Aidgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Afganistan	2849	Bliault	Ewart Latham & Co
Beme	1899	Barrand	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Berbera	2791	Packham	M M & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Capri	2717	Moresco	F R S N & Co
Crossby	2531	Wamsley	......
Dwarka	759	Moxon	M M & Co
Feliciana	2765	Falck	T Morrison& Co
Hild	719	Salvesen	F F Campbell & Co
Harmonic	1826	Rai	W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa	950	McDearmid	M M & Co
Megna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Mazagon	3279	Cocklier	M M & Co
Magdala	3133	Lmond	......
Moshtari	1109	Watson	B & P S N & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Nawab	2041	Corkhill	T Morrison
Newby Hall	2641	Parker	Killick Nixon & Co
Olympia	3269	Tail	W & A Graham & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Pennine Range	2214	Blance	......
Persiana	2616	Garrett	T Morrison & Co
Peerless	2011	Vickers	W&A Graham & Co
Radiant	1845	Stuart	R A Willis
R Rubatino	2681	Mencine	F R & Co
Rehmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W&A Graham & Co
Strathgarry	2840	Neill	W & A Graham & Co
Teespool	2938	McCarthy	W&A Graham & Co
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Wildenfels	3559	Kuckens	W&A Graham & Co
Zoroaster	2376	Wickham	W&A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
PRINCE'S DOCK.					
A Clan Sutherland	1794	Rodger	Dunkirk	21 6	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Wakasa Maru	3884	Neilsen	Kobe	17 6	N Y Kaisha
D&E Newburn	2325	Richards	Antwerp	9-6	W & A Graham & Co
F Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamburg	14 6	W & A Graham & Co
G Budrie	1518	Cellinson	Stream	9 6	A Jeewaji & Sons
H Firoozi	2005	Primrose	Calcutta	F 6	B & P S N & Co
K Dwarka	759	Moxon	Busreh	9 6	M M & Co
M Lalpura	2124	Kilner	Calcutta	9 6	M M & Co
N Aleppo	2537	Braddley	Hull	13 6	J Finlay & Co
O Folmina	2546	Eijken	Karachi	15 6	M M & Co
P Calcutta	2244	Fuller	Antwerp	13 6	T Morrison & Co
Q Kingsway	2320	Griffiths	Genoa	9-6	T Morrison & Co
VICTORIA DOCK.					
1 R Rubattino	2681	Lingi	Genoa	15 6	F & R S N Co
3 Strathford	2811	Arnot	Antwerp	11 6	W & A G & Co
4 Heronspool	2105	Jones	Port Said	18 6	W & A Graham & Co
5 Kenzler	1865	Ulrich	Z'bar	9 6	A Strandis & Co
6 Ethelwolf	2814	Eidman	London	11 6	T Morrison & Co
7 Cowder Castle	3289	Day	Hull	11-6	J Mackentosh & Co
8 Afghanistan	2848	Bliault	Rangoon	10 6	M M & Co
9 Chanda	3954	Tice	Antwerp	9-6	M M & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	18 6	P & O S N & Co
14 Dumra	762	Manley	Karachi	10 6	M M & Co
15 Bulimba	1607	Butler	Busreh	13 6	M M & Co
Offside					
D&E Strathleven	2845	Todd	Philadelphia	18 6	R A Willis
M W D D					
Trowbridge	2380	Mrrs	Antwerp	N F	T Morrison & Co
H W P D					
Satrunji	547	Esmail	M Goa	8 6	B S N Co Ld
Mahavadi	547	Ahmed	Karachi	10-6	Bo S N Co Ld
Sarasvati	413	Ahmed	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Commanders.	From
8	Olympia	Tait	Liverpool May 15
	Newby Hall	Parker	Berkenhead „ 13
	Rehmani	Coats	Calcutta May 25
	Hurmonic	Rai	Cardiff May 7

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kingsway, Griffiths, Genoa

„ Dwarka, Moxon, Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Salsette for Aden

„ Nera for Marseilles

„ Wakasa Maru for China

„ Olympia for Liverpool etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 7th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo. Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th June 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	7	7	50 p.m.	5	20
Teheran ...	8	12	40 p.m.	1	45
Suez	8	2	20 p.m.	...	38

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (19-11-09).

Cable Souakim Djedda interrupted. Telegrams for Djedda will be forwarded from Souakim on 11 June and after that date fortnightly, also every Monday from Suez by Mail closing at 14 Hours (7-6-10).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (8 6-10).

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

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RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

"W."—It is needless to answer a fool according to his folly. Read Scripture on the point.

"B. E."—An intrusion, which you were justified in resenting.

"D."—Suitable for a magazine; not for a newspaper.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 9th June, 1910.

LOMBROSO AND CRIMINOLOGY.

"You never saw such a lot of debased-looking specimens of humanity," observed a well-known officer of the Indian Medical Service, recently, referring to a batch of prisoners who had just been tried and condemned to undergo sentences ranging from life-long imprisonment to death. "Their skulls would be valued by Lombroso," he added. "Then send them to Lombroso," it was suggested. "It can't be done. In the first place Lombroso is dead and in the second place the bodies are to be burnt within the precincts of the jail, so that every trace of them will be wiped off the face of the earth." But Lombroso had disciples who survive him. Quite a year has passed since his death. Shortly before that melancholy occurrence he wrote of himself as being near the end of a career in which he had been a leader in new movements of thought, and was now near the close of a life passed in contending for great ideas, "a studious life, perhaps not without distinction, but at any rate with honesty and sincerity." So much is universally conceded; and more. But for his labours, it is felt, legislators would not now be grappling with the problems of vagrancy; nor have become convinced of the perils of solitary confinement; nor have learnt to reclaim offenders by release into a well-supervised probation and to protect us against hardened ones by secluding them in preventive detention. Nor should we have realised to the full the importance of the individualisation of offenders which enables us not merely to separate from the common herd of criminals the classes suited to them two extremes of treatment, but also to render ordinary penal discipline dissimilar for dissimilar men dealing with each separate offender as his disposition and circumstances demand. After some years of service as a surgeon in the Italian army, Lombroso undertook work in a lunatic asylum, where he introduced the practice of noting carefully the physical peculiarities of patients, their weights, their skulls, teeth, nails, eyes, ears, skin, their muscular strength and their sensibility to pain. The study of insanity led to the study of crime. His habit of careful attention to minute facts he carried into criminology. In the prisoners he examined, Lombroso was struck by the frequent occurrence of certain characteristics—the small cranial capacity, small weight of brain, great length of arm, retreating forehead, protruding under-jaw, scanty beard and thick head of hair, projecting ears and squinting eyes, tendency to left-handedness, lessened tendency to pain, but a more than doubled susceptibility to climatic, magnetic and meteorological changes. There are more peculiarities, he declared, in the skull of the criminal than that of the lunatic.

Just as true poets are born, so are true criminals, was Lombroso's theory and by putting together the anatomical and physiological abnormalities which he had noticed in twenty-five thousand prisoners, he constructed a specific type of human being which he pronounced to be naturally criminal. The general type discovered he proceeded to differentiate. Hunch-backed men he declared to be very rarely murderers, though they were apt to have a penchant for forgery and for incendiarism. Amongst highwaymen he found dark eyes and thick black hair to be common, whilst mere thieves had grey eyes and were usually men of less weight and strength than highwaymen. Moreover, his inquiries proved to his satisfaction that genius, the highest product of evolution, possesses many retrogressive characteristics; whilst, on the other hand, the criminal, so many of whose peculiarities are retrogressive, manifests others which are amongst the latest results of evolution, whether physical, like the deficiency of molar teeth, or mental, like the craving for novelty. Many of the characteristics which are innate in born criminals may be acquired gradually through vice or disease—both being incorrigible, and Lombroso would have had these sent into permanent seclusion. There are others whose mental taint, though often innate, does not amount to insanity—the epileptic, the neurasthenic, the weak-minded. There are those too who yield to impulse—criminals of passion; and those who yield to temptation—criminals of opportunity. He would study not the offence but the offender. Instead of taking so much of the evidence now recorded in criminal trials, Lombroso would have "the gigantic evidence which biology could disclose about the prisoner's personal characteristics and his present emotions." He believed in the revelations of guilt or innocence that can be elicited by using the hydrosphygmograph or the volumetric glove. By these a prisoner's wrist and hand are immersed in a confined volume of water, or of air, whose oscillations, as his pulse varies, are registered by a needle upon a moving chart. The investigating expert talks to him of incriminating circumstances, or shows him the instruments of the crime or the relics of the victim and the needle records his excitement or his indifference.

The belief of Lombroso and his followers is that our present laws and law courts protect the criminal against society rather than society against the criminal; and would consider a man innocent until his guilt is proved; nor would they treat every accused person as if he were a victim of persecution. Judge him by what you can read of him and his natural inclinations. Nevertheless Italian critics would prefer English methods, for, says Ferri, a friend though a critic of Lombroso, "In England the criminal law is uncodified and very defective. But the Judges are excellent; and consequently the practical working of criminal justice is satisfactory. In Italy, on the other hand, we possess a code on which twenty-five years' labour has been lavished. But our Judges are incompetent in point of learning and moreover are in subjection to the Executive—so the administration of our criminal justice is in disrepute, it is impotent against evil-doers and vexatious to honest men." Many of Lombroso's theories would startle Englishmen if an attempt were made to introduce them into criminal practice, while many others would raise a storm of angry reprisal. For example, he holds that in proportion as women take a more and more active share in the struggle for life, the more rapidly does crime increase amongst them—criminals of impulse and of opportunity we presume, not natural criminals. And as applicable to recent occurrences and that referred to in the opening sentence, we may quote his theory that though crimes due to political motives may be less wicked they are more dangerous to society than ordinary crimes are. "History," he warns us, "abounds in instances of the union of political zeal with a criminal disposition. In the early stages of rebellions and in all riots criminals are generally prominent. For the vehemence of their abnormal characters hurries them in advance of the wavering and the timid; and the example set by them soon creates excesses of violence by a very epidemic of imitation." Let us not forget this in India when we read of "martyrs." Ringleaders are criminals first, politicians a long time afterwards.

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AGRICULTURAL LESSONS FROM JAPAN. THE instructive lecture which was delivered the other day before the Industrial Missionary Conference by Sir Frederick Nicholson was especially directed to the cultivators of Madras, but its lessons are almost equally applicable to the other provinces of India, for the lecturer principally concerned himself with the habits and methods of the cultivator rather than to any peculiarity of the soil. The contrast which Sir Frederick was able to draw between the Indian tiller of the soil and his Japanese brother was as striking as it could well be, though only a few years ago comparatively the Japanese was just as ignorant as the Indian ryot and quite content with the same lazy makeshift methods. The Japanese, however, had shown a willingness to shake off the old habits, when a better way was shown them and this difference in vitality and energy accounted for the disparity between the two races to-day. An example is the method of tillage. The Japanese in the old days were content with pretty much the same shallow tillage which satisfies the ambition of the Indian. Since the rise of the agricultural movement, however, great insistence has been laid on deep tillage. The ground is now dug from one to two feet in depth, the ridge and furrow system is adopted and the crop of stubble is carefully turned under. Another striking fact too is the care and diligence with which the Japanese now manure their soil in spite of the fact that their herds are small. There instead of the manure being burnt or altogether wasted as it is in India, it is carefully collected and all applied to the fertilisation of the fields. "In fact," as Sir Frederick Nicholson graphically puts it, "the Japanese do not look upon the land as the source of the crop, but rather as the medium through which the manure produces the crop." By the Japanese all refuse is carefully preserved, the cattle are stall-fed and are not allowed to wander all day over rocky wastes as they do in this country. Such lessons, of course, must be the first to be learned. Not until later can follow appropriately the extensive organisation which the lecturer described. Not only is agricultural education carried out in a very thorough manner in Japan—in more than 26,000 schools natural science is part of the curriculum for all boys over ten—but Co-operative Associations of the farmers are everywhere established and not only do a great deal in disseminating knowledge of improved methods, but in assisting the cultivator to work with greater economy and greater profit. These Co-operative Associations, thinks Sir Frederick, are what India greatly needs, and in his opinion the interest of the ryot can at the outset be best aroused by the offering of prizes for cultivated fields. These, of course, would be accompanied by instruction by pamphlets and lectures and by teaching at school.

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REPATRIATED CHINESE. THE repatriation of the Chinese on the Rand has been completed after two years' work and the British officers under whose superintendence it was carried out have now returned to London. When they commenced their labours in 1907 there were 55,000 Chinese employed in the mines, but to-day so thoroughly has the scheme of repatriation been put into effect that not one of them remains. Practically all the Chinese came from North China. At first they were imported from the South, but proved so unsuitable that recruiting was quickly transferred to the North. They were sent back at the rate of 2,000 a fortnight to the ports of Chefu and Chin-wang-Tao. In the mines they earned very good wages—from 3s. to 4s. a day—and many of them were sorry to go back. Of course the old slanders of Chinese slavery have long ago been refuted, but we are reminded of them again on reading on the authority of Lieutenant Patton-Bethune, the last of the repatriation officers to return, that they were exceedingly well-fed in the mines, and undisturbed by their alien environment they kept all the festivals of their native country. When their work was over their chief amusement was gambling and some lucky coolies amassed large sums in this way before leaving the country. They were very contented and very reluctant to abondon the opportunities of making money, which life in South Africa afforded. After their departure some twelve months ago great difficulties were experienced in replacing them with local labour. These, however, are now being rapidly overcome and at present about 190,000 natives are engaged in the mines. However, owing to the improvement of recruiting organisations, 40,000 natives have been obtained in the last few months and under the Union it is expected that recruiting facilities will be increased.

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THE MATHERAN RAILWAY. WHATEVER adverse critics may say of the Matheran Light Railway, the fact remains that it has done its work safely and satisfactorily through the past as through previous seasons. Now and again the train arrived somewhat late, it is true; but time must always be allowed for the transhipment of passengers and their baggage and even then the start from Neral must depend upon the arrival of the train on the main line. However, it must be a source of gratification to the management to know that the Railway Board's report on the accidents which occurred on Indian Railways for the past year, shows the almost unique position of the Matheran Railway, in being able to boast freedom from any accident, either to trains, rolling-stock, permanent way or passengers.

THE Justices Election of a representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation takes place this afternoon, from 4 o'clock to 6 o'clock Bombay Time.

MR. ACOCK, Superintendent of the Railway Police, Agra, was thrown while pigsticking, and has injured his collar bone.

THE gold figures for the India Office for the week ending the 31st ultimo, published yesterday show a closing balance of five and a quarter million sterling.

Private Hare, of the West Yorks Regiment, fell from a verandah at the Infirmary Barracks, Colchester, and died from his injuries.

MR. Murray's forthcoming books include "Studies of Indian Life and Sentiment," by Sir Bampfylde Fuller.

The French Government have announced that henceforth all French wireless stations are open to receive home and international communications for or from ships at sea.

AT Mourmelon-le-Grand M. Nicholas Kenet on a Farman biplane, established a world's record for duration of flight with a passenger, flying for 2hr. 51min. 10sec., according to the official time.

THE Cruiser "Newcastle," which has returned to the Tyne for repairs after doing twenty-five knots on her steam trials, will, it is stated, be some time before she will again be ready for sea, owing, it is said, to defects having been discovered in her machinery.

A TELEGRAM from Budapest to the "Vossische Zeitung" states that an explosion of firedamp occurred in a colliery at Szavar, Hungary. Four miners were killed outright, and seventeen were entombed in one of the workings, whence they had not been rescued at the time of telegraphing.

SCIENCE in Ceylon will be decidedly the poorer, says the *Times of Ceylon*, by the departure of Dr. A. Willey, F.R.S., the able Director of the Colombo Museum, who has left to take up an important appointment in Montreal, where he succeeds Professor MacBride, the distinguished Zoologist, in the Strathcona Professorship of Zoology at the MacGill University.

MR. F. MORRIS DEARING, the recently-appointed Second Secretary of the American Embassy, passed the whole of his diplomatic career from 1904 in Cuba, with the exception of a period of two years, 1907-1909, when he was Second Secretary of the American Legation in Pekin. Mr. Dearing's last appointment before going to London was that of First Secretary to the American Legation at Havana.

A MYSTERIOUS disease has broken out in the Semboku District, Osaka Prefecture, Japan, which is causing much alarm. The symptoms are an eruption on the skin, and the patients succumb in a very short time. Already between twenty and thirty persons are reported to have died from the complaint. Dr. Sakurane, Instructor in the Prefectural Medical College and a specialist in skin diseases, says that the disease is a mysterious complaint quite unlike any skin diseases so far known.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The King's Death.

BERLIN, MAY 19.

THE unexpected news of the death of King Edward gave occasion for the German Press to dwell not only on the prominent personal features of the grand figure taken away from the earthly stage, but also to specify his influence on the political relations between Germany and Great Britain. As is well-known, King Edward was considered by large circles of the German public as an enemy of German interests and a very ingenious enemy too. To his efforts the policy of encircling Germany within its own limits was attributed; he was supposed to be the planner of a system of English alliances and *ententes* that had for its chief aim to isolate Germany. When as a rule English diplomacy during recent years was found in international questions and in other departments of public life on the side of Germany's declared enemies, the influence of the King was often pointed to as an explanation. But this wide-spread opinion was no hindrance for the German nation to have a special regard and admiration for the fascinating personality, the high talents and the strong character of the late King. In the obituaries of the German Press the old enmity of the deceased to German interests was frequently mentioned but never in a mood of hostile animosity. On the contrary every effort was made to do full justice to a ruler who represented a different set of important interests. This candid and fair-minded attitude has been duly appreciated in England. The "Times" that certainly has no pro-German bias, applauded the perfect impartiality and good taste of these German memorials to the King of England. The "Westminster Gazette" came to the conclusion that evidently the German nation has no misgivings towards a ruler who with such a noble feeling of duty worked for his own country. Now we are bound to say that the time when King Edward appeared to the German patriots as an adversary and the busy inspirator of anti-German intrigues is already by some years left behind us. Its culmination point was the episode when King Edward was depicted arm in arm with M. Delcasse. Since then times have somewhat changed. It has been found out that the system of Ententes for which the King exerted himself was not necessarily directed against Germany and that his principle of getting rid of possible frictions by a timely arrangement might just as well be used in a near future for the solution of any-German-English problem. If King Edward succeeded in doing away with the English-Russian antagonism and in ending the many disputes about spheres of influence in Asia by a cordial *Entente*, if by his co-operation Japan and Russia or Japan and France came to an understanding, why should there be no possibility for a satisfactory arrangement of differences between Germany and England? The doctrine, that the Anglo-German antagonism is the pivot of international politics and must sooner or later be fought out in a terrible war, is nowhere less believed in than in Germany. Especially during the last few years the conviction has gained ground in Germany that the time will come, when all those alleged differences will be ended by amicable arrangements. This calm reflection on the Anglo-German relations supplies the undertone of all reviews of the life-work of the late King. It is to be hoped that the laudable attitude of the German Press will in its turn pave the way for a similar movement in England. At any rate Englishmen will admit that German public opinion is not liable to be easily affected by Anglophobia nor by blind hatred of England and that it is not carried away by anecdotes and personal dislikes.

SOCIALISM AND POTASSIUM.

The Imperial Diet inserted into the new Bill for the trade with the products of the potassium mines some remarkable clauses that will guarantee to the miners the average wages of the last three years, protect them against involuntary unemployment and entitle them to compensation in case of undeserved dismissal. That is an interference into the freedom of the labour market that has been opposed on principle by the theorists of individualistic persuasion and warmly welcomed by the Social Democrats. It has been said that the 10th of May on which this bill passed the second and third reading will be marked as a "new dawn of industrial life." Before passing judgment on this innovation, we must take into consideration that it is only a provisionary Act that will be in force only for fifteen years and that it is adjusted to quite exceptional conditions. The Government as well as the leading parties declared that these protective regulations for a peculiar class of labourers will not be drawn into further consequences but are only necessary complements of the changes enacted for the potassium industry. The expediency of the whole Act goes back to the virtual monopoly enjoyed by the German potassium industry on the basis of certain physical conditions. Only in Germany are to be found such extensive deposits of potassium as to satisfy all wants of agriculture and industry. If the proprietors of these deposits were combined into a trust, they could easily dictate prices to the consumers. This danger is, however, very distant, as there are inexhaustible strata of potassium in various parts of Germany known to exist without being used and because some considerable part of the worked mines belong to several federal states and would never go in for reckless profit-making. On the contrary the danger from which the industry is threatened seems to be the dumping of the market by a few powerful concerns wishing to drive away competitors. They could easily make up for their losses by exorbitant prices charged after the poorer mines have been abandoned or sold to them. It is therefore in the general interest that attempts are made at preserving the existing smaller mines in their present independence from the larger ones. With this object in view the new Law prescribes that the annual demand of potassium is ascertained and its supply distributed among the mines according to their standard of efficiency As the great advantages of using potassium for manuring are gradually more appreciated, a steady increase of the demand by about five percents is calculated with. The Law fixed for the produce thus distributed a maximum price for the fatherland and prohibits selling at cheaper rates to foreign countries than are paid at home. If a producer wishes to increase his output beyond his due share he may do so, but should have to pay from £ 5 to 9 per ton of the extra output. This money goes to the Treasury of the Empire. It has been estimated that altogether the potassium industry will loose half a million pounds of its former annual profits by these contributions to the Treasury, It was a serious mistake that some of the mine-owners opposed this tax on the surplus produce with the hint that they would reduce the wages or the miners by an equivalent amount. Whether that would have been possible, depended on the chances of the money market. But the Committee of the Imperial Diet took the hint and added a clause by which a mine, that had reduced the average wages of its workmen should loose a corresponding percentage of its duty free produce. To combine several potassium mines is allowed, but if thereby employs or workmen loose their occupation they are entitled to an appropriate compensation. The advantages secured for the miners in this new Act are as has been shown, the complement of clauses calculated for the benefit of the majority of the mine-owners. They can hardly be classed among the socialistic measures proposed for the one-sided class interest of the workmen.

UNIVERSITIES.

Statistical returns from all Universities of Europe for 1908 are now at hand. We learn from them that Germany and Italy boast of the largest number of Universities viz. 21 each. But there is a great difference between University and University even in the number of students. For we find, that in Germany there are nearly 50,000 students, while in Italy the equal number of Universities is frequented by barely half that number. Indeed some of the Italian institutions are quite insignificant: it would be the wisest plan to abolish them altogether, but local interests and regional pride stand in the way. France follows next with 16, Great Britain and Ireland with 15. Austria-Hungary with 11, Russia and Spain with 9 each, Switzerland with 7, the Netherlands with 5, Belgium with 4, Sweden with 3 and Romania with 2 Universities. If one looks at the number of students, Germany with 50,000 students heads again the line. Then follows France with 32,000, Austria-Hungary with 30,000, Great Britain with 25,000, Italy with 24,000 and Russia with 23,000 students. After these six large powers of Europe the other countries follow with aggregates from 12,000 to 5,000 students. Of individual Universities Berlin has the largest number of students: 13,884. Up to the year 1907 it stood in this respect a little behind Paris; but it suddenly went ahead and left to Paris with its 12,985 students the second place. No other University can compare with these two. The average number of a European University is about 1,500 students. Altogether there were 220,000 students.

L. ASCH.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

It is notified that with effect from 15th instant the present Madras and Southern Brigades will be amalgamated into one Brigade to be designated as the Southern Brigade with head-quarters in Madras.

From the same date the present Garhwal Brigade will be divided into the Brigades to be designated as Garhwal and Dehra Dun Brigades with headquarters at Lansdowne and Dehra Dun respectively.

It has been decided that the restriction as to the period during which combined leave may be taken by Military Officers eligible for same, shall not apply in cases where leave is granted on medical certificate. Consequently combined leave on medical certificate may be taken at any time of the year.

General principles have been promulgated from Army Headquarters for adoption in respect of proposed and projected departmental clubs and other similar institutions, organised for the use of European subordinates serving under military administration, except those attached to establishments of the Ordnance Department which are already controlled and managed under rules issued last year. No club may in future be formed without previous sanction of G. O. C. the Brigade who will have the power to direct the closure of a club for good and substantial reasons. One or more officers of the station who take special interest in the welfare of their subordinates should be invited to attend all meetings and be given ready access to all accounts and correspondence connected with institution.

MUNICIPAL SINKING FUNDS.

Stamping out Malaria.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, in the Municipal Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim presiding.

SHELTER FOR TRAM PASSENGERS.

The Committee recorded a letter from the Commissioner reporting for the information of the Committee that he had granted permission to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., to erect as an experimental measure a shelter for passengers at the Museum siding on payment of rent at Rs. 10 per month.

FILLING IN WELLS.

The Committee approved and adopted the second report of their Sub-Committee regarding the question of filling in or hermetically covering wells containing anopheles mosquito larvæ. The Sub-Committee in their report stated that they had inspected several of these wells and hoped to inspect several more within a short time. In the meanwhile however they begged to submit a list of the worst wells, nine in number, which in their opinion should be hermetically sealed or filled up at once.

SINKING FUND INVESTMENTS.

The Commissioner forwarded for information a letter from the Accountant-General and invited attention to his remarks in the certificate given by him on the audit of the Sinking Funds of the Municipal Corporation for 1908-1909 attached thereto regarding the adjustment between the face value and the market value of 3 per cent. Government Paper for Rs. 67,400 invested in the 4 per cent. Municipal Loans Sinking Fund 3 per cent. basis.

The letter has already been published in these columns.

It was resolved to refer the matter to a Sub-Committee.

PRIVATE EYRES' BENEFIT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We have received the following letter from the Officer Commanding, Cheshire Regiment, and shall be glad if you will publish this in your next issue and oblige.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. DENNIS,
Secretary, B. Y. M. C. A.

Orderly Room, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.
Trimulgherry, 6th June, 1910.

Dear Sir,—On behalf of Private Eyres I have to thank your Association and the donors for the very handsome sum so generously subscribed for him; he also asks me to thank you very sincerely for your sympathetic expressions, which he greatly appreciates.

The sum has been added by me to similar amounts received on Pte. Eyres' behalf and will be carefully laid out for his benefit in the manner deemed most advisable.—Yours, &c.,

(Sd.) W. N. CLIFFORD, LT-COL,
Commander, 2nd Battalion, Cheshire Regiment.
The Secretary, Bombay Y. M. C. A.

THE Bengal Government has issued orders prohibiting the performance on the stage of historical dramas, which criticise government.

COMMANDER CAWLEY, R. N. who was president of the United Kingdom Pilots' Association for a quarter of a century, has died at Cribs Causeway near Bristol.

EARTHQUAKE AND STORM.

VIOLENT DISTURBANCES IN EUROPE.

Naples Disaster Serious.

GREAT STORMS IN ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The King and Queen of Italy have left for the scene of the earthquake, which appears to have been most serious.

The damage is confined to the province of Avellino. Civil and sanitary engineers are proceeding thither. Fissures have appeared in the ground over nearly the whole district.

In the Italian Chamber, Signor Luzzatti has introduced a bill for the relief of the sufferers.

Extraordinary thunderstorms have taken place in Europe.

In the South of England one lasted for fourteen hours, and was the worst in the memory of this generation. Many fatalities are reported and much damage has been done.

An infantry company was marching near Dresden, when they were struck by lightning, and three were killed and fifteen injured.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

It is not expected that the death-roll in the Italian earthquake will exceed forty or fifty.

THE COTTON CONGRESS.

Greater Cultivation in India Urged.

DEPRESSION DUE TO HIGH PRICES.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

At the Brussels Cotton Congress yesterday, the British and Indian delegates urged that greater attention should be paid to cotton growing in India.

Mr. Wadia, of India, suggested that a delegation of the Congress should visit India, and communicate with the Agricultural Department.

Mr. Fox, Director of the Mississippi Experimental station, said no factor would so powerfully ensure a normal supply as a staple price, for instance fifteen cents per pound.

The statement was received with incredulity, whereupon Mr. Fox reiterated that the normal price must rise to fifteen cents, owing to the increased cost of growing cotton.

Mr. Macara said the present depression was due to high prices, and efforts to encourage world-wide cultivation must be redoubled.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT OXFORD.

"Unpleasant Truths from a Friend."

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Mr. Roosevelt, addressing the American Club at Oxford, referred to his Guildhall speech, which he remarked was not perhaps altogether pleasant, but what he said could only have been said by one who was a sincere friend, admirer and well-wisher.

Mr. Roosevelt subsequently delivered the Romanes lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre on the subject of "Biological Analogies in History." He received an ovation. Lord Curzon presided.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

More Troops Disarmed.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Reuter wires from Peking that as malcontents are endeavouring to gain over the provincial soldiers, the Government has ordered the removal of breech-locks and rifle-belts in various provinces, and has despatched loyal troops, thus considerably reducing the possibility of a dangerous rising.

GERMAN CIVIL LIST.

Increase Proposed.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

A Berlin telegram states that the Diet has referred the increase in the Civil List to the Budget Committee. All the speakers, except the Socialists, were favourable.

THE FINLAND BILL.

Referred to Committee.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Duma, by 196 votes to 105, has referred the Finland Government Bill to a Committee. The Socialists abstained from voting.

INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Tenders will be invited on 13th June for two and a half million India Bills.

INCREASE OF BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Imports for May show an increase of £10,414,631 and exports an increase of £4,081,565.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, JUNE 7.

Warwickshire has beaten Leicestershire at Coventry, by 22 runs.

THE VICEROYALTY.

Sir Charles Hardinge Strongly Favoured.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 7.

It is stated in authoritative quarters that though certain names are under consideration for the Viceroyalty, no definite selection has yet been made.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, with reference to Lord Kitchener's future, deprecates his appointment to the Indian Viceroyalty. It says the Government would incur a most serious responsibility, if it conveyed the impression that the situation in India was so grave that it required our greatest soldier to handle it.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

No official intimation has yet been received regarding the incoming Viceroy and reliable information points to a choice between Earl Grey and Sir Charles Hardinge. Lord Kitchener is considered as an unlikely candidate owing to the strong Radical opposition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The *Statesman's* London correspondent wires:—"It is declared in official circles in London that Sir Charles Hardinge has been finally chosen to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy of India. The India Office declines either to confirm or to deny the statement. However, it is understood that King Edward desired that Lord Kitchener should be appointed, but that Lord Morley strongly supported the Government's insistence upon a civilian being appointed to the post."

FIGHTING IN SOMALILAND.

Mullah Reported to have been Shot.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 8.

A telegram to the *Standard* from Paris states that it is reported from Italian sources that the friendlies have captured and shot the Mullah.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Reuter wires from Aden that it is believed the Mullah has been dead for a month.

HOME POLITICS.

No Irish Opposition to Constitutional Conference.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The *Times* says the Nationalists will not oppose the Government in proposing a Constitutional conference with Unionist leaders.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

President Taft's Terms Agreed to.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The Eastern American railway managers have acquiesced in President Taft's terms.

AMERICAN POLO TOURNAMENT.

Old Etonians' Challenge Accepted.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

New York telegrams state that American Polo Association has cabled acceptance of Old Etonians' challenge to play the American team for the international cup.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Bitterness of Feeling.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

Constantinople telegrams report that two Greeks' shops at Kimeri near Aivalik have been pillaged by fifty armed Turks. The Greek population is threatened with massacre. Volunteers are being enrolled with a view to a contingency of war with Greece. The Hellenic Minister has called attention of the Porte to the incident.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

Speedy Building of "Dreadnoughts."

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The *Die Zeit* of Vienna states that the Keel has been laid of the first "Dreadnought", which is being privately built at Trieste. It is expected that a second will be laid down in September.

[The "Tagliche Rundschau" of Berlin, which enjoys a great reputation in naval matters, states that Austria, the faithful ally of Germany, is to construct sixteen large cruisers of the Dreadnought type, and demands are to be made on the Austrian and Hungarian Chambers for credits for this purpose. It is added that this great increase is for the object of counterbalancing British influence in the Mediterranean.]

SOLDIERS AT THE LATE KING'S FUNERAL.

Received by King George.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The King has honoured the soldiers, who took part in King Edward's funeral, in the same way as he has the blue-jackets. The presentation was attended with stately ceremony.

DEATH OF GENERAL SIR WM. BUTLER.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JUNE 7.

The death is announced of General Sir W. Butler.

[General Sir William Francis Butler, G.C.B., P.C. was one of the most distinguished British soldiers of modern times. He saw active service in varied parts of the British Empire doing brilliant work during the Soudanese campaigns, and as a military commander and organiser in times of peace displayed qualities of the highest value. He was born on the 31st of October 1838, the son of Mr. Richard Butler of Suirville, County Tipperary, and having received his education at Jesuit College, Tullabeg, and in Dublin he entered the 69th Regiment in 1858. His first service was in the East, where he remained for nearly four years and then having been promoted to Lieutenant in 1863, he saw his first war service in Canada going through the Fenian Raid and Red River Expedition in 1870. For his services there he subsequently received in 1899 the Canadian General Service medal with two clasps. Immediately following this expedition he was appointed Special Commissioner to the Indian tribes along the Saskatchewan River, and retained this post until the end of 1871. His services here were of such value that they immediately gained recognition by his promotion to a captaincy in 1872, and his despatch in 1873 to Ashanti to collect and organise a force of the West Akim natives. His work there during 1873 and 1874 was several times mentioned in despatches by Sir Garnet Wolseley, and by the Duke of Cambridge in the House of Lords. He next joined Sir Garnet Wolseley as special service officer in Natal, and undertook a confidential mission to Bloemfontein.

After this experience he returned home, and was employed for four years as D. A. Q. M. G. at Aldershot. The outbreak of the Zulu War, however, in 1879 recalled him to South Africa and until peace was declared he served with credit as A. Q. M. G. and staff officer at the sea base. He was again mentioned in despatches and was given the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Returning to England again he was A. A. and Q. M. G. to the Western District, for four years, till foreign service called him to Egypt. There he was Acting Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General during the campaign of 1882. He had his full share of fighting being present at the smaller actions at Tele-el-Mahula and Kassassin, and going through the night march which culminated in the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir. He received the medal and clasp, the Khedive's Star and the 3rd class of the Order of the Medjidie. He also had the honour of being from 1882 to 1892, an extra Aide-de-Camp to Her late Majesty Queen Victoria. A special mission took him back once more to Canada in 1884, but by August of that year hostilities having again commenced in Egypt, he was back on the banks of the Nile preparing the first portion of the flotilla for the famous Nile expedition. Until the end of the year he retained his old appointment of A. A. and Q. M. G. but at the beginning of 1885 he was given command of the mounted troops of the River Column which made the final dash across the desert for Gordon's relief. In this capacity he did brilliant service, particularly at Kerkeban, for which he was mentioned in despatches. General Earle was there directing a frontal attack upon the enemy's position and was losing heavily in men. Colonel Butler quickly perceived the error which was being made and pointing out to his commander the means by which a force could work round to the Dervishes' flank he turned what threatened to be a disastrous day into an overwhelming success. After Khartoum he was appointed to command the Frontier Field Force which covered Lord Wolsely's retreat and was in charge of the frontier lines at Merawi and Dongola from April until February in 1885. He was in command of a brigade at the Battle of Ginis on December 30, 1885, and again rendered distinguished service, and from January to July in the following year was in command of the force at Wady Halfa. The campaign being over he was rewarded with a K. C. B. and spent a little time in England. Presently he returned to Egypt, and having acted for a little while as A. A. G. for special service, he was from 1890-93, Brigadier-General, Commanding the troops at Alesandria.

In the latter year he was given his first important home command, and having been gazetted Major-General in 1892, he commanded the second Infantry Brigade at Aldershot from November 1893 till 1896. He was promoted to the South Eastern District in the latter year, and in 1898 not long before the outbreak of the Boer War he was sent to command the troops in South Africa. There during the absence of Lord (Hon. Sir Alfred) Milner, he was Acting High Commissioner and he made a close study of the military resources at the command of President Kruger and the results of his investigations were described in some urgent despatches to the Home Government which subsequently became the subject of considerable controversy. At that time they were not regarded with reliance by the Unionist Government, and led to Sir William's resignation shortly before hostilities commenced. He was given command of the Western District holding it until 1905, and concurrently commanding at Aldershot for a few months from September 1900, when he became Lieut.-General. He retired from the service in 1905 and in the following year returned to South Africa. He was created G. C. B. in 1906.

Sir William, was the author of several books principally on the countries in which his wide travels had been made. His first publication was in 1872 after his Canadian service, "The Great Lone Land," and this was followed by "the Wild North Land" in 1873; "Akim-Foo," 1875; "Far Out" 1880; "Red Cloud, the Solitary Sioux" 1882; "The Campaign of the Cataracts," 1887; "Charles George Gordon" 1889; "Sir Charles Napier," 1890; "Life of Sir George Pomeroy Colley," 1899; "From Naboth's Vineyard," 1907. Sir William married a lady, who as an artist was almost as distinguished as himself. She was Miss Elizabeth Thompson, daughter of the late Mr. T. J. Thompson, and a native of Lausanne. Their wedding took place in 1877. Lady Butler has been a exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1873, when her first picture entitled "Missing" was hung. It is appropriate that as a soldier's life she has almost exclusively devoted her attention to military subjects, and glancing through a list of her Academy exhibits, one does not find a single non-military picture until her "A Cistercian Shepherd" of 1908. Lady Butler is the authoress of a single publication "Letters from the Holy Land," which was issued in 1903.]

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 8.

The death is announced of Professor Goldwin Smith, of Toronto.

[Professor Goldwin Smith, the well-known philosopher and historian, was a native of Reading being the eldest son of Dr. Richard Smith, a medical practitioner in the town. He was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, and his brilliant literary ability at once asserted itself at the University where he took the Chancellor's Prize for Latin verse, and the prizes for both Latin and English Essays. He became a fellow of his College in 1846 and from 1858-66 was Regius Professor of History at Oxford. He came into prominence during 1864, for his vehement championship of the North in the American Civil War. In 1868 he went to America and became honorary professor of English and Constitutional History in Cornell University. Since 1871 he had resided in Canada where he devoted himself to his studies and writings. He was the author of over forty works of which the following may here be mentioned:—"Irish History and Irish Character, (his first publication) "Does the Bible sanction American slavery?" "The Civil War in America" "Rational Religion and Rationalistic objections;" "The political destiny of Canada;" "Loyalty" "Aristocracy and Jingoism"; "Guesses at the Riddle of Existence," "Lines of Religious Inquiry"; "My Memory of Gladstone" and some other biographical sketches.]

THE BENGAL REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

It is understood that consequent upon the creation of the Bengal Executive Council, the Revenue Department of Bengal will be transferred from the control of the Chief Secretary to that of the Judicial and General Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

KING'S MEMORIAL AT LAHORE.

Estimated to Cost Fifteen Lakhs.

ALL INDIA STATUE TO BE LOCATED IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 8.

The proposed King's Memorial would among others take the form of an extension of the Mayo Hospital, Lahore.

The requirements of the hospital are detailed as follows:—Electric light, fans, lifts, up-to-date operating rooms, provision for typhoid cases, infectious hospital for Europeans, a home for nurses, quarters for Assistant Surgeons, steam laundry.

The requirements of the Medical College are:—Examination hall, class rooms, library and reading rooms, establishment of departments such as anatomy, physiology, pathology, hygiene, etc., as self-contained entities, as also hostels for students and arrangements for wards for middle-class men.

It is estimated that the proposed memorial would cost about 15 lakhs of rupees.

LAHORE, JUNE 8.

At a meeting of the leading men of Lahore held in the Chamber of the Chief Judge, Rs. 40,000 were collected for the proposed King Edward Memorial. Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das donated Rs. 15,000, the Rajah of Shaikhupara, Rs. 10,000, and the Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Kazalbash Rs. 10,000.

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The scheme for an All India Memorial to the late King-Emperor has now been fully matured and the statue, which it is contemplated to erect, will be located in Delhi.

FIRE INSURANCE CASE IN MADRAS.

Mr. Spalding's Bail Security Enhanced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

Mr. C. F. Spalding, late Manager, Commercial Union Assurance Company, was produced in Court this morning before Mr. C. Krishnan, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, his bail bond having expired. It was submitted on behalf of the prisoner by Mr. J. L. Rosario, High Court Vakil, that he was prepared to find sureties as per the original order passed by his Worship. Mr. D. Padamnabha Naidu, Prosecuting Inspector, with Mr. S. Bhavanandam Pillay, of the Intelligence Department, drew his Worship's attention to fresh developments in the case since the prisoner's arrest, and requested that the security should be considerably enhanced in the event of his being again granted bail. His Worship after some consideration agreed with the Prosecution Inspector and directed the accused to furnish an enhanced security in himself of Rs. 10,000 and three sureties of Rs. 10,000 each and posted the case to the 14th instant.

ARE OFFICE PAY ORDERS TO BE STAMPED?

Calcutta High Court Decision.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

An important point relating to the Stamp Act was decided by the Chief Justice and Justices Das and Chatterjee on the reference made by the Board of Revenue. Four assistants in the firm of Messrs. Burn and Co. received from the Cashier sums exceeding Rs. 20 as advance. Previously to disbursement of the sum, pay orders were made and the assistants acknowledged receipt by signing their names on the pay order, but stamps were not affixed on these documents. Proceedings were initiated by the Collector of Stamps, Calcutta, against those four assistants on the ground that they gave receipts of money without stamps. In course of a lengthy judgment their Lordships observed that the importance of the case lay in embarrassing the conduct of business and held that a document did not require a receipt stamp by reason of one's signature thereon.

MURDER OF AN ADVOCATE.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 8.

On 28th April U Hla, an elderly Advocate of Tharrawaddy, was mortally wounded with dah in a ditch while passing the American Baptist Mission Church on his way to see a client. U Hla straggled into the church and told the parson there that the assailant was Kan U, accusing him in the dying declaration also in the hospital.

In the Tharrawaddy Sessions to-day Kan U was acquitted as no evidence, corroborating the deceased's deposition, was forthcoming and as also there was the possibility of mistaken identity in the dusk.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

It is notified that the first meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council this season will be held at Viceregal Lodge on Friday the 22nd July.

YOUTH ARRESTED ON SUSPICION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

A youth named Monmotho Nath Sikdar, of Balarampore, District Jessore, was arrested on Monday for loitering about the Court of Mr. Watson, District and Sessions Judge of Alipore, while the latter was hearing the evidence in the supplementary bomb case. The youth was marched off to Alipore thana, where he was placed in the lock-up. The House of Babu Benode Behari Ghosh an overseer in Port Commissioner's Office, where the accused was living, was searched by the police but nothing incriminating was found. The youth was ordered to be released on bail on Tuesday. Further enquiries are proceeding.

THE PESHAWAR RIOTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 8.

With regard to the Peshawar riots, one Hindu Sub-Inspector of Police is reported to have been dismissed and another Hindu Sub-Inspector degraded.

MAIL TRAIN DERAILED.

Placing Boulder on the Line.

PANIC AMONG PASSENGERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NATORE, JUNE 8.

The down Darjeeling Mail leaving Silliguri on the night of the 7th was derailed at Mondalghat, the accident being due, it is reported, to a boulder being placed on the line. Relief trains have gone to the scene of the accident, the transhipment of passengers is being arranged. No injury to any passengers is reported.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

A determined attempt to wreck the down Darjeeling Mail was made last night on Eastern Bengal State Railway at Mondal Ghat station, 107 miles from Sara. The Mail had left Siliguri shortly after 9 at night when the engine was violently heaved up and thrown off the metals, The train came to an almost immediate standstill and owing to the concussion one of the carriages immediately behind the engine was also forced off the line. For a time nothing short of a panic prevailed among the passengers who, fearing the train would be overturned, rapidly got down on to the permanent way rushing frantically on to the embankment for safety. The driver and fireman stuck to their posts until the train was got to an absolute standstill. The engine was tilted at a most dangerous angle and when an inspection came to be made a huge boulder was found firmly lodged beneath it with brake-guards and vacuum pipes carried away. Wires for help were promptly despatched and within a very short time a relief train conveying officials and mechanics was on the scene. Passengers were badly shaken and the driver and fireman had a narroow escape. Beyond this no injuries are reported. Immediately after the boulder was discovered the line for several miles and also the surrounding country was scoured for suspicious characters. No arrests were, however, made and a special police enquiry is being made. Political motives are assigned as a reason for the attempted wreckage and a revival of punitive police methods is already being talked of. The Manager and heads of Departments are proceeding to the scene of the derailment to hold an enquiry.

LATER.

The Darjeeling mail collision was unattended with any deaths. As the cow-catcher of the engine lifted the stone boulder out of a hole in which it was practically embodied and dragged to some distance, there was no perceptible shock. In fact, most of the passengers who had retired to sleep had not even noticed that anything had gone wrong. The belief is that it was the work of political mischief.

CALCUTTA GARRYWALLAS.

Protest Against the New Regulations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

Hackney carriage owners, numbering two hundred, met this evening to protest against the proposed abolition of third class gharries and improvement to first and second class. They protested against the payment by the distance instead of time, half yearly registration and imposition of heavy fines by the Sealdah Magistrate. They alleged that the Police and the S.P.C.A. unnecessarily harass them and held that the present third class is as good as the first class of eight years ago. Further improvements are beyond their slender a purse.

DARING DACOITY AT MONAGUNGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

Information reached the Alipore district police on Tuesday of a daring dacoity at Monagunge near the Police Station of Joynagore, in the house of Babu Nidhiram Ghosh. On the night of Sunday last about 25 or 30 men fully armed, forced open the door of the house. The master of the house with his men attempted to resist the dacoits, but were severely beaten. The dacoits then looted the whole house and decamped with valuables worth several thousand rupees. A Police enquiry is proceeding.

MISCHIEF TO CALCUTTA STEAMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

The steamer "Duneric" belonging to Messrs. Graham & Co., Calcutta, left Calcutta with a cargo on Monday, and by the time she reached Saugor Island, it was found that there was something wrong with the condenser of her engine. On information reaching Calcutta, the Port Commissioners immediately sent their tug "Retriever" to bring her back. She reached Diamond Harbour yesterday, and will be at Prinsep's Ghat moorings to-day.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

Invitations were issued this year by the Institute of Journalists to Rai Norendro Nath Sen Bahadur of the *Indian Mirror* and Babu Durgadas Lahiri of the *Bangobasi*, to attend the Imperial Press Conference to be held in London next September. Both these gentlemen however owing to advance of age and failing health, have been reluctantly compelled to decline the invitation,

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 8.

The Railway Board have sanctioned:—(1) Certain additions and alterations to the European Institute, Kharagpur Bengal Nagpur Railway; and (2) the renewing of certain trough plates and sal scantlings of Jumna Bridge at Muttra on the Rajputana Malwa Railway.

Mr. D'Cunha, Traffic Inspector, North-Western Railway, officiates as an Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway vice Mr. Upton who is on leave.

KURNOOL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

Provincial Industrial Conference opened today at Kurnool. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rao Bahadur K. Subbarayalu Pantulu, the Chairman, Reception Committee, who reviewed the industrial position of the district as well as of the country generally and by President Rao Bahadur M. Audinarayana Iyah. After sketching the decline of Indian industries and indicating its causes, the latter pointed out the dangers of excessive dependence of people on agriculture and urged the desirability of promoting other industries. There are, he said, two methods by which Indian industries can be stimulated; one method is application of foreign capital and foreign agencies, and the other, the development of Swadeshi enterprise backed by Indian capital. The effects of the former, Rao Bahadur Audinarayana Iyah thinks, will be the creation of strong outside interests and conversion of the country into "plantation" without much benefit to the people. Referring to King Edward, he said, though the period of his reign was short as compared with that of his illustrious mother, Victoria the Good of blessed memory, he won for himself a unique place in the hearts of all nations by the splendid services he rendered to mankind as a great statesman, sovereign and as peace-maker of the world. For India he always cherished a warm and sympathetic regard and it is but proper before we proceed to our work that we should respectfully give expression to our sense of the great loss we have suffered by his death and loyally place at the foot of the throne, now so worthily occupied by his son and heir, His Majesty King-Emperor George V. our tribute of sincere sympathy and condolence with their Royal Highnesses the Queen Mother Alexandra, King-Emperor George V. and his illustrious Consort and all other members of the Royal Family. The Conference reiterated the resolution passed at the Berhampore Industrial Conference last year urging the necessity of giving effect to the recommendations of the Government at the Ootacamund Industrial Conference of 1908 dealing with industrial instruction, technical education, the silk industry, etc.

NANGLA DACOITY CASE.

Painful Incident in Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

A tragic incident occurred to-day at the High Court Special Tribunal during the hearing of Nangla, political dacoity case. Udah Poddar, brother of the complainant, while giving evidence was asked to identify the chest which was broken open by the dacoits. The witness is a feeble man and unable to see properly stepped down from the witness-box and proceeded towards the chest. He, however, stumbled and fell striking his head against the chest, his head was cut and was bleeding profusely. The business was suspended and the man was removed to have his injury attended to.

THE NIMTOLLAH GHAT FIRE.

Fire Brigade Tax Remitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 8.

Eighty-one wood warehouses were burnt down and destroyed by fire on January 21st in the Nimtollah ghat fire. The warehouses in question paid Rs. 2,237 by way of Fire Brigade tax per annum, which the Finance Committee of the Corporation were asked to recommend for remission.

The Deputy Chairman said that in view of (1) the loss sustained by these petitioners and; (2) the not very adequate protection given on this occasion by the Fire Brigade, the petitioners deserve consideration.

The remission was granted.

THEFT IN MADRAS HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

On the complaint of Rajagopal Naidu, head gallery clerk of Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co's office, Madras Harbour, one Dassapen-aged and two others stood charged with committing a theft in a boat on the night of the 22nd of May, in the Madras harbour, by dishonestly removing some women's clothing valued at Rs. 15, the property of certain merchants, and in charge of the first witness without his knowledge and consent.

His Worship, the Senior Town Magistrate, found all the accused guilty and sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment, each being an old offender. The second and third accused being much younger than the first were also ordered to be kept in the Chingleput Reformatory School for five years.

MAN-EATING TIGER AT GODANAPUR.

Twenty-one Deaths in Three Months.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

The Government have just authorised a special reward of Rs. 500 for the destruction of the Godanapur man-eating tiger, which is believed to have been responsible for the deaths of 21 persons in the last quarter. The increase in the reward offered, says the "Madras Mail," comes none too soon, in view of the fact that for some years past, man-eating has been the rule rather than the exception with tigers. In Ganjam, one tiger reported to have been shot early this year, was said to have destroyed about 300 persons, another is believed to have killed close on 100. These animals are becoming a perfect terror to the inhabitants of the outlying tracts, and it behoves the authorities to take special measures for the protection of the people. From the fact that some of these man-eaters frequently kill animals, it is evident that they are not, in most cases, tigers of the usual decrepit type, who take to killing human beings, because they are no longer able to kill deer. One remedy therefore is the preservation of game. Pending measures to that end, considerably larger rewards ought to be offered in the areas specially affected.

THE NAGORE KANDIRI FESTIVAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 8.

The following has been issued:—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Nagore, near Negapatam, Tanjore district, if persons from infected portions of Coimbatore, Salem, Madura, and South Canara districts, Mysore State, Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and other parts, declared to be infected with plague, are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nagore Kandiri festival, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival, from the 4th to the 21st June 1910 inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE NEXT VICEROY. THE native press of India is under a mild fever of excitement over the possibility of Lord Kitchener's appointment as Viceroy. There is a strong feeling that the man of Blood and Iron is not the proper person to guide the destinies of India at the present juncture. Lord Kitchener, it is apprehended, would be, in all essentials, at the antipodes in relation to Lord Minto. He is looked upon as a military man with a stubborn, rigorous, unbending will of his own, and more inclined to cut down the Gordian Knot unceremoniously, rather than patiently unravel the tangled skein. He would hew down opposition, rather than conciliate it. He would brook no nonsense, and would be rigorously repressive. His aim would be to drill and discipline the subject races, as he would his army. His military ardour will, it is thought, impel him to make short work of anarchy, but the very measures adopted towards that end might intensify and extend disaffection. I have noticed in my countrymen an instinctive dread of a soldier as Viceroy, and above all, of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum who did not shrink from desecrating the tomb of the Mahdi in the pursuit of his policy of stern vengeance. The prospect of such a man wielding the civil, and also virtually commanding the military power in India for a term of five years, has almost appalled many people. I do not think, for myself, that Lord Kitchener will suit the present temper and situation of the country. His capacity as a statesman and civil administrator is yet unproven, and it would be a risky, and perhaps, a dangerous thing to allow him to make an experiment of his talents, great as they are, in one of the greatest offices under the Crown. But my countrymen need not be very apprehensive about him. He stands very little chance, at least while a Liberal Ministry is in office, of being appointed as the Lieutenant of Lord Morley. The two men are so widely apart in training and temperament, their view of things must necessarily be so essentially divergent, that they are not likely to agree for six months together. I should not however, object to a soldier "per se" as Viceroy, if he is also a statesman of the right stamp. Sir George Clarke, it may be remembered, was a soldier by profession, and we have not had a Governor so earnest and capable, so genuine and sympathetic, for many a long day. No statesman of first rate Cabinet rank will care to come out as Viceroy. If Lord Crewe could be persuaded to accept the office, there will be something like general satisfaction in India, because his capacity is much above the average, because nothing is known against him, and because, he is likely to prove what is known as a safe man.

INFLATION AND DEPRESSION. A cycle of lean years has followed the period of phenomenal prosperity which came over the mill industry of Bombay, pouring some millions of rupees into the City in the space of about three years during which it lasted. People enriched by it invested largely in land and building, paying fancy prices to the great advantage of the sellers. The Improvement Trust came in for a goodly share of the profit, while the value of land was inflated much beyond its actual worth. The run of extraordinary luck was too good to last long, and the decline in the mill industry, accompanied by a general dulness of trade, has brought about a reaction. The value of property is steadily declining, and the long-suffering tenant is eagerly looking forward, to the time when the house owner will no longer have the upper-hand. Having found that some of the daring speculators of three years ago, when the land fever was at its highest, have burnt their fingures, capitalists are now rather shy of investing their surplus in landed property. They are also afraid to put their money in mill shares. They are alarmed by the startling revelations of last year. Mills have been suffering from a depression, which alarmists have exaggerated into a crisis and people have been exercising their wits to discover the causes and hit upon a remedy.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR. One of the questions affecting the textile industry of Bombay which has seriously engaged the attention of publicists, is that of scarcity of labour. It is a wonder, at first sight, that the difficulty should be experienced in a country with a population of three hundred million souls. The teeming millions of India is a phrase which has passed into a by-word. It has also been accepted as an axiom, on the high authority of Sir William Hunter that, about forty millions pass through life upon one meal a day. And yet in this country, with its abundant, and in parts, superabundant population, the cry is growing, daily stronger, of a want of labour, unskilled as well as skilled. The devastations caused by plague and famine cannot be accepted as a conclusive and satisfactory reason for the scarcity. In spite of the ravages of these visitations, the surplus population, taken in the lump, is still unnumbered. It may be allowed that particular areas are so frightfully depopulated that they can barely meet their own requirements. But the same condition does not operate everywhere. If scarcity of labour were really due to want of men, then it must be inferred that the working classes are so well off that they do not care for the high wages paid in mills, and that India is, therefore, the El Dorado of the working man, where there is no possibility of unemployment. But the facts are the other way. There is a great deal of poverty in the country and also a great deal of destitution. The aborigenes and savage tribes, little removed in their present state from the beasts of the forests in which they roam in search of a hard and scanty subsistence, are countless in numbers. The depressed classes, constituting a fifth of the total population of India, are kept down in a state of abject dependence. The masses are employed chiefly in the cultivation of land. But after making all deductions, there remains a large surplus which is not so well off as to turn its back upon factories, where they can earn good wages.

ITS CAUSES. What may be the reason, then, of the scarcity of labour? In the first place, the operatives are mostly drafted from the Konkan littoral, with a sprinkling of men from the Deccan, and of Mahomedans of the weaver class. Men from other parts of the Presidency are not drawn to its capital. Even Gujerat, which is so near Bombay, looks askance at the industrial centre of Western India. Its fertile soil has rendered the lives of the people easy and indolent. Although it has been hit hard by famine during the last decade, it has not driven its destitute home. In India the natives are so wedded to their own ancestral habitations that they are scarcely allowed by the prospect of a far better lot away from their homes. They would not move from congested areas to districts where the population is sparse, and stretches of land await cultivation. Caste is one great barrier against their settling amidst a strange population. They would rather starve in their own village, amidst their own kith and kin, than go forth in search of fresh fields. Their little hamlet is their world, to which they are bound by traditions, associations and kinship. There is thus very little migration from one part of India to another. The country is divided into numberless small geographical units, which are as so many water-tight compartments. Each unit has, again, its own sub-divisions. The boundaries everywhere are sharply defined and clearly marked. Every town and every village has its separate quarters for its inhabitants according to caste and occupations. The masses are without enterprise and are born fatalists. Hence their dulness and apathy, and their quite resignation to the lot to which they are ordained. Hence it is that India, outside the large towns, is one vast Sleepy Hollow, dull, inert, restful, dreamy. Mr. Keir-Hardie calls India, in his own fashion, "the land of hunger." But hungry men cannot be tempted to seek even remunerative service far away from home.

FREEMASONRY OF THE POOR. A change will come over the multitude when their intelligence is sufficiently awakened. But till then, they will continue to be the same as their forebears were before them, thriftless, unambitious, inactive. If the Indian menial has the wherewithal to keep him going, he will not go to work until it is exhausted. He has no idea of laying by anything. He is always poor and always in want, more or less. The freemasonry of the poor holds them wonderfully together. No man, if he has a handful of grain to spare, will suffer his cousin of the twentieth remove to go without food. Nowhere in the world are the ties of caste and kindred so strong as in India. The country feeds an army of beggars, and holy beggars and sturdy mendicants thrive best. All this is truly oriental and very poetic. But it does not make for the advancement of a people; does not cultivate the qualities necessary for their progress and improvement. While the atmosphere we breathe retains its essential character, our industries will suffer from scarcity of labour.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

The evil of scarcity of labour is intensified in the case of domestic servants. Anglo-Indians of old, when they returned home, recalled with regret their days in India, where they could keep a little regiment of domestics, who were cheap and plentiful, docile and submissive. Among them were many who remained true and devoted to their masters to the last. A new race of menials has since sprung up, which is certainly not an improvement on the older generations. Owing to the heavy toll taken by the plague, their supply has been considerably reduced, while the demand is constantly growing. They know that they are in great demand, and can afford to be insolent, indifferent and extortionate. The housewife must put up with their petty pilferings, if she values her peace of mind. If she does away with a bad servant, she may get a worse one; and if she acquires, through no fault of her own, a bad reputation among this gentry, she may have to face the appalling prospect of a boycott. So the servants are really masters of the situation, and natives are as great sufferers in this respect as Europeans. A law for the registration of servants has often been proposed, but there is no likelihood of the Government acting up to the proposal. I do not know if a private company or syndicate may not profitably open a bona fide agency for the supply of servants, keeping a complete register of good and reliable persons only, so that in course of time servants having the company's hallmark will come to be in great request, and will command a higher value in the market. If people were to engage to support such an agency, rather than pick up menials at random, the business will thrive, and at the same time, we may be sure of a fairly satisfactory supply.

DION.

COERCION IN ALBANIA.

Turkish Policy Criticised.

The Independent Nationalist Turkish newspaper "Meshrutiette," which is published in Paris, and which impartially distributes its censures on the old and new regimes alike, has on article on the Albanian question, from which the following may be quoted :—

"To establish a complete understanding between the authorities and the people is the essential condition. It can be arrived at by good-will and by a good diagnosis of the evils, but unfortunately, the authorities are still ignorant of the needs and character of the Albanians. Whenever a functionary meets with any opposition, he pronounces the word 'Reaction,' and as a remedy advises sword and flame without reflecting that these brutal methods dig an abyss and sow vengeance. The two ills from which Albania suffers are her extreme poverty and the profound ignorance of her inhabitants. The remedies lie in the construction of roads and means of communication, and in founding schools. There has been too much talk of disarmament. How can we talk of disarming the population before having created tribunals and military posts? At present, for lack of these means of procuring justice, every man seeks to do justice for himself.

"In regard to disarmament, is not the declaration of the soldiers entrusted with the re-establishment of order a condemnation of the thoughtlessness of the Government :—We shall refuse to disarm the population, as we consider that every man in Turkey ought to have the right to be armed until the courts have begun to work regularly, and until the authorities are powerful enough to protect our wives, our children, and our properties. The Albanians will probably fight to the last drop of their blood before letting themselves be disarmed. According to the estimate of the military authorities in North Albania alone there are 50,000 modern repeating rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition. As the Albanians, who are very poor, have each spent over £4 to buy a rifle and cartridges, it can easily be understood that it will only be in the last extremity that they will give up arms that are in every sense dear to them."

The foregoing wrote a Paris correspondent on May 19, in a large measure confirms the opinion lately telegraphed of those in possession of private and recent information : that at present the Albanian rising hinges on the question of disarming the population, and that the troops are unwilling to act to this end. Telegrams received yesterday stated that a compromise was being proposed whereby the Albanian chiefs should disarm their followers in deference to the orders of the Government, which would then permit the weapons to remain in the hands of their owners. It may be taken for granted that some such arrangement will finally become to as the only way of escaping the alternative of a positive war of extermination, which is not generally considered justifiable, and which most certainly is not politic.

MEMORIES OF FREEDOM.

In the same number of the "Meshrutiette," Sherif Pasha reminds the reader that Albania has never been effectively conquered, and that its peculiar position in the Ottoman Empire and in past history might have led the Government to reflect before undertaking recent measures, and might have restrained the European Press from approving this action. In 1443 the chieftain Skander Beg, at the head of 15,000 men, completely routed the army of 40,000 Turks under Ali Pasha, at Dibreh, and forced Mustapha Pasha to evacuate Empirus with a loss of 10,000 men, taking the Pasha himself a prisoner. Four years later Sultan Murad II., with 100,000 men, retook Dibreh and Svietgrad, but at a loss of fifth of his force. Skander Beg refused peace on the conditions of a tribute, and in 1450, as the Imperial army was withdrawing on Adrianople, he surprised and slew the half of it. The next year Skander Beg's nephew defeated Humza Pasha with a loss of 4,000 men, and killed the Pasha with his own hand. Successively Mussa Pasha lost 15,000 men and Issa Bey 40,000 men at Alessio. This was in 1460, and a year later Sultan Mehmed the Victorious took personal command, with no better success, and ended by ceding Epirus and Albania to Skander Beg by a treaty which the Albanians broke next year with a new and successful revolt, in which several Ottoman "corps d'armee" were annihilated, Balaban Pasha being killed under the walls of croya, and Yunis Pasha being taken prisoner.

It was not until the death of Skander Beg, in 1467, that Constantinople was able to establish any semblance of authority in Albania, and from that date up to the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739, Albania was alternatively fighting in defence of the Ottoman Empire against the Hungarians and rebelling against the Sultans and patching up peace at the price of new concessions and privileges accorded to them. Up till the present day there has never been any very real change, and the Albanians have always been subject to their own chieftains and a law unto themselves. Under these circumstances it can easily be understood that the proclamation of the Constitution was a matter of indifference to them until it manifested itself in the imposition of taxes and octroi dues on the wood and milk they used to carry into the town thus burdening their only trade in a degree that seemed intolerable to them. On their meeting frequently to protest—fully armed—Javid Pasha's expedition was the response, with the order for disarmament, and ever since then the rebellion has only spread in bitterness and increased the numbers of its adherents.

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STRANDING OF THE "GODAVERI."

Marine Court of Inquiry.

THE Inquiry into the circumstances attending the stranding of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company's s.s. "Godaveri" in Panvell Creek on the 11th May last was resumed yesterday by the Marine Court, consisting of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate (President), Captain G. W. Gordon, Master of the P. and O. Company's s.s. "Delhi" and Captain H. MacDiarmid, Master of the B. I. Company's s.s. "Lhasa", members, and Captains Arnot and Captain E. D. W. Day, Master of the s.s. "Cawdor Castle" (assessors).

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Government; Mr. Dunlop, Solicitor, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the owners and Master of the s.s. "Godaveri."

Mr. Dunlop, at the outset, informed the Court that the second buoy was not in its place yesterday as well as the day before.

Ganesh Nilkanth Joshi, Sir-Karcun, Panvel and head of the salt department in Panvel Taluka, examined-in-chief, said a report should be made to him if a wreck took place in the creek. The wreck of the "Godaveri" was reported to him by his peon in the afternoon. The Captain of the steamer made a report to him on the 13th. The Captain did not appear on the 11th as he was removed in the s. s. "Savitri." Witness said he disagreed with two points in Mr. Elton's report. The first was that the steamer did not strike on an uncharted rock but it struck a submerged rock; the cause was want of knowledge of the rock. Nobody on the "Savitri" told the witness anything about the buoys. Witness was the sole Government Official on the "Savitri" then. On the 12th nothing was said about the buoys. The steamers went safely up and down the creek.

Cross-examined, witness said the buoys were now looked after by Mr. Payne. One of the buoys was seen adrift and taken ashore. He did not wire to any one about it. Information was at once given by the Captain and Mr. Elton to the witness when he asked for it. He held no inquiry beyond recording the Captain's statement. He made local inquiries as to the cause of the wreck. He made no inquiry about the position of the buoys. He put in the word "submerged" because several persons told him it was so. The Captain did tell him that the wreck was due to the buoys being out of place. He had no reason to disbelieve that statement. No one had told him that the buoys were in their right place. He did not mention this in his report as he disagreed with the Captain and Mr. Elton. He acted according to his own judgment. The buoys were in charge of the salt department. If the Captain's complaint was true, it reflected on his department, but that was not the reason why he refrained from mentioning that in his report.

Re-examined, witness said he had made no inquiries at Bellapore. He had a conversation with the contractor at Bellapore and Mr. Trellfore, both of whom said that the buoys were rightly relaid.

Further cross-examined, witness said he had made the alterations in Mr. Elton's report after he had seen Mr. Trellfore.

Examined by the Court, witness said none of the passengers had local knowledge of the creek. The passengers had told him they felt a jerk. It was not necessary to mention anything about the missing buoy in the report.

Vincent Michael Rodrigues, Chief Engineer of the "Godaveri," examined by Mr. Nicholson, said he felt two bumps at the time of the accident. He was then going easy ahead.

Cross-examined, witness said he did everything he could to stop the water coming in. The water came in from down the boiler.

Examined by the Court, witness said he stopped the engine for about six or seven minutes according to the telegraph.

Sheikh Cassum, Master of the "Godaveri," examined-in-chief, said the certificate was granted to him in 1904 by the Government of Bombay. He was in command of a ship for the last four years. He was on the "Godaveri" for two months before the accident. He knew the Panvel creek very well. He navigated the creek on the marks of the buoys and beacons. He also took the private bearings into consideration. He came at full speed to the entrance of the Panvel Creek. He then went slow. He had his chart with him then. After he had passed the outer buoy, his chart was not available. He did not use the chart that morning as he was very familiar with the Panvel Creek. He knew Bush beacon. There was nothing in front to obscure his vision. He began sounding when he went slow speed. When he passed the first buoy, the sounding was about sixteen or seventeen feet. The distance from that buoy was about 100 or 150 feet. When the old buoy was in existence, he used to pass very close by. On this occasion he gave a large margin to the buoy as the buoy was not in the same place as before. This he had learnt about twenty days before the accident. Since he got this knowledge, he had often passed there. During these twenty days, the soundings and the private marks used to guide him in going up the channel. On the 11th May last he had observed the same private marks and the soundings. On the 11th May, the buoy was in the same position where it was for those twenty days. During those twenty days, he had often looked at the chart to see if the buoy was in its right position. He had not taken the bearings of the buoys. He said that the buoys were not in their right position from his personal acquaintance of the creek and the soundings. The rise of the tide was about three feet per hour. That morning the rise of the tide was more than four feet. He did not pass the buoy as closely as he did previously. Ever since the change of the buoy, he navigated on the private marks and the soundings. This time he trusted his private bearings and his soundings.

Witness then described the course he used to take when the buoys were in their right position and the course he took recently.

Witness said he had not changed his course and on the 11th May he was on the same course. He said he had reported this matter to Mr. Payne and his office about fifteen days before the accident. On the 11th May, the buoys were freshly painted. When the buoys were removed, casks were placed there. The casks were also not in their right placed. On the 11th May he was not sure that the buoys were in the position where the casks were. He thought them to be somewhere about the same place.

Witness, continuing, said having passed the first buoy, he had proceeded about 200 to 250 feet astern before he hit something. He was about 400 or 500 feet distant from Bush beacon. When he was passing the buoy, he was about 200 or 300 feet distant from the beacon. He had been in the river in a similarly low tide before. At the time of the wreck he was about 150 feet distant from the second buoy. The water was 12 feet deep when she struck. He thought it dangerous to go to the buoy's side. When she struck the rock, the impact was not hard. When she struck the rock he had not passed the second buoy. He admitted that the place where she struck was shown on the chart to be shoal water. He had never been on that spot before. He did not think that the flood tide drove the vessel more to port than expected.

Cross-examined, witness said he had been in the habit of going regularly up and down the creek. He had worked as Captain of the "Godaveri" before. On that occasion, the buoys were in their proper places. Formerly his practice was to hug the buoys. He did so till he became suspicious of the position of the buoys. When he saw the casks, he did not make any complaint because they were temporary.

Mr. Dunlop here put in a register showing that witness had complained on the 29th April last of the position of buoys.

Continuing witness said it was not very difficult to see whether the buoys were removed or not. Subsequently he saw Mr. Bayne and told him that the buoys had been shifted more towards the north. Mr. Payne promised to come down with him in the steamer and see that but he never did so. It was very difficult to show the exact place on the small chart. He had not told anyone at any time that the ship struck the rock after she had passed the second buoy. Since the removal of the buoys, he had to select a fresh channel for safety, in fact it was the old course. The vessel would not have struck, had the second buoy been in the proper position. It was only the rock that caused obstruction. The rock was not shown in the chart and there was no buoy on it. He had soundings taken up the whole of the way. Just before the accident, he heard the man say 14 feet. He was then going up at easy speed. After she struck, he noticed the distance from the second buoy. Altogether he had been up the creek for more than 100 times. He attributed this accident to the fact that buoys had been removed from their proper places. He also said that if the salt department had taken notice of his complaint, the accident would not have occurred. No steps had been taken by the salt department to place the buoys in a different place since his report. Since the accident, the company had stopped sending large steamers. No lights were placed on the buoys at night time.

The further hearing was then adjourned.

S. S. "MAGDALA" ON FIRE.

Vessel Beached.

AN alarm of fire was raised at about seven o'clock on Tuesday night on the s. s. "Magdala" on smoke being seen issuing from No. 3 hold of the vessel which has four holds containing a cargo of between six and seven thousand tons of Seebpore coal shipped at Calcutta, and since her arrival in Bombay on Friday last, she was discharging the coal overside into lighters. She was anchored at the time in the stream to the east of Middle Ground Island.

Immediately after the alarm was raised fire broke out simultaneously in holds No. 1 and 2. The ship's pumps were kept going all night in the endeavour to extinguish the outbreak which is attributed to spontaneous combustion. The crew worked hard all night but no appreciable effect could be produced on the burning coal, which emitted great heat and considerable smoke. The Port authorities, it is stated, took no additional steps, there being no apparent danger and considering that the ship's crew would be able to extinguish the fire. However about noon yesterday, the authorities found it necessary to come to the crew's assistance. They sent fire extinguishing appliances to the burning vessel on board the salvage boat "Rese." Her powerful pumps were immediately got into action and a copious supply of water was poured on the burning coal.

At about 3 p.m., yesterday, the vessel was beached near the Uran side, four large tugs having been sent to its assistance. The pumps were kept going all day and night yesterday to extinguish the fire which has subsided to a very great extent.

The "Magdala," which is a two-masted vessel with a yellow and black funnel, belongs to the Maclay McIntyre Line and is a fine type of vessel of her class. Messrs. Graham and Company are her local agents. She is especially constructed for carrying cargo such as coal and is under the command of Captain Lemond, who, with his crew, worked unremittingly for the preservation of the vessel.

RUBBER-PRODUCING PLANTS.

THE search for new rubber-producing plants has been greatly stimulated by the recent "boom" in that product, and new plants of rubber value are being constantly added to those already known. Among these is one which should interest people in India. In the latest number of the "Bulletin" of the Imperial Institute, it is stated that Dr. Olsson-Seffer has discovered that certain species of "Plumeiria" are rubber-yielders. He mentions "Plumeiria Rubra," "P. Acutifolia and P. Mexicana" as the most valuable from the caoutchouc-yielding point of view. There are three species of "Plumeiria" which occur all over India. These are "P. Acuminata, P. Alba and P. Rubra." All three species are grown in Indian gardens on the plains for the beauty and delicious fragrance of their flowers. The English name of "P. Acuminata" is "Spanish Jasmine," while to the natives of this country it is known under the name of "Gofol-i-Chee," (Flower of China). The tree grows to a height of about twelve feet, and has thick succulent gouty-looking bare stems, the beautiful leaves and flowers being borne terminal tufts. The least bruise on stems or leaves will cause it to exceed a milky fluid. It is in full bloom just now scenting our gardens and compounds with the delicious fragrance of its beautiful white and gold flowers. Perhaps our Imperial Economic Botanist might test the rubber-yielding qualities of these "Punerias." Dr. Olssen-Seffer's discovery, according to the "Bulletin," promises well, as the rubber made from the "latex" of this plant was valued in London at 3 shillings per lb. at a time that fine hard Para rubber was selling at 4 shilling per lb. The yield of rubber from the latex varies from 19 to 24 per cent. It has been found that the young branches are very rich in latex, and that it would pay to extract the rubber from the young shoots by crushing and maceration processes. The plant can be plentifully increased by cuttings. If the Indian "Plumeirias" are as rich in rubber as those of Mexico, where Dr. Olssan-Seffer made his discovery there may be a commercial future before these plants whose merits hitherto have been merely ornamental.

BOUNTY-FED JAPANESE YARN.

Competition with Indian Trade.

THE following letter in regard to the new Japanese tariff has been addressed by Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Chairman of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber, to the Government of Bombay:—

So far as the export trade of India with Japan is concerned, the Government of India is perfectly aware that the only important articles of merchandise are cotton and rice, the annual average of which for the last three years comes to 25,00,000 cwts and 8,00,00,000 cwts in quantity and Rs. 8,00,00,000 and Rs. 50,00,000 in value respectively. All other items of exports, indigo included, are wholly negligible, seeing that the above-named two commodities form four-fifths of the total exports to Japan. As far as rice is concerned, there is already an export duty thereon and the committee are of opinion that it is hardly advisable to increase it. As to cotton, my Committee respectfully beg to invite the earnest consideration of the Government of India to the following facts.

Firstly, Japan is enabled to compete with exporters of Indian yarn in the common market of Hongkong and Shanghai by reason of the subsidy on freight which is allowed to cotton importers by the Japanese Government either directly or indirectly. Secondly, by reason of the ports of Hongkong and Shanghai being at only a short distance from the Japanese ports, freight on yarn bales there is certainly cheaper than freight on yarn exported from Indian ports. Moreover it is notorious that even here some bounty is allowed on freight besides the temptation to lotteries offered by mill-owners.

As a result of these two operations it is well-known that Japan has successfully entered into competition with Indian yarn in the markets of China. Not only have Indian exports of yarn to Japan ceased but the growth of the exports of Japanese yarn to China has been greatly on the increase, at the expense of Indian exports to that country, during the last few years, as could be noticed from reports of Japanese maritime trade.

My Committee beg to point out that but for these bounties Japanese yarn could not so successfully have competed with Indian yarn. So far then Japan has partly crippled the Indian yarn trade. Under the circumstances the Government of India would be perfectly justified in imposing such a duty on all raw cotton exported to Japan from India as may neutralise the advantage which the Japanese cotton industry now enjoys. My Committee think that such a duty might have been very reasonably levied by the Government long ago, but since the Japanese Government has now chosen to embark on a policy of high protective tariffs, the very least that the Indian Government could do is to impose the duty suggested to countervail the bounty which alone, in the opinion of the Committee, has enabled Japan to give a partial blow to the Indian cotton industry.

My Committee seriously apprehend that the yarn trade might in the future be even greatly crippled than hitherto if the Government of India does not at this opportune stage recommend the Secretary of State, in the true interests of this country, to impose the countervailing duty proposed. In the opinion of my Committee such a duty will have the desired effect of protecting the Indian yarn industry against bounty-fed Japanese cotton industry. Such a duty can in no sense be considered an infringement of the broad principles of free trade recognised by the British Government.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 4th June.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 4th June 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 6,149,918
Balance to be remitted from 5th June 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 9,350,082

*Of this sum £1,665,000 has been taken to the Account of the Currency Reserve.

THE SNAKE STONE.

A Curious Remedy or a Clever Hoax.

A Ceylon paper reproduces from the May issue of "Spolia Zeylanica" a lengthy and interesting article by Mr. H. O. Barnard, of Colombo, on "Cobra Reminiscences." In the course of this article Mr. Barnard writes :—

On a Sunday morning in February, 1892, two Indian snake charmers came to my small bungalow at Hanwella. They had three snakes with them, and proceeded to make them dance as usual. I stopped them and told them that I had seen all that before, and asked them whether they could compel a wild snake to dance, and if so, whether they could catch one for the purpose. One of them expressed his willingness to do so. Ten days previously I had chased a cobra of the species called by the natives. "Tom-tom beater," that is, the black cobra with a red spectacle mark on its hood. The Sinhalese I believe think that they are re-incarnations of low-caste natives; hence the name. It is certainly fiercer and more active than the common brown cobra. I had noticed at the time that it had taken refuse in an ant-hill near the edge of the paddy field which formed one boundary of the new clearing upon which my bungalow stood and situated about 200ft. from it. I led the chamber to this anthill, as the black cobras are comparatively scarce, and this was only the second specimen of the species that I had seen up to that time, in order to make certain that he had not previously hidden one of his own snakes in the ground. When I had assured him that a snake almost certainly occupied the hole, he squatted down opposite to it and started blowing into a reed pipe, which gave a sound similar to that of a bagpipe. After a long time, and when I had almost given up the idea of the snake being there still, the cobra protruded its head about an inch out of the hole in order presumably to see what was going on; the charmer pounced upon it, and seizing the head of the snake between his thumb and two fingers so that it could not open its mouth he pulled it out of the white ants' nest and brought it to the bungalow. He then tried to make it dance by holding a small piece of white root above its head. The snake tried to escape several times, but was brought back again, and ultimately was induced to dance with its hood extended; so far as I could judge it was the same snake that I had noticed before.

THE "SNAKE STONE."

I then asked the charmer what he would do if he happened to get bitten by a wild snake. He told me that he did not mind it, as he had a certain medicine which would prevent any ill-effects. I then, more as a joke then anything else, promised him five rupees if he would allow himself to be strung by the snake he had just caught, fully believing that he would never attempt the trial. But before I could stop him he had seized the snake by the neck and had thrust the forefinger of his right hand deep into its mouth, and when he withdrew it there were two punctures on each side of the second joint. Both punctures were bleeding slightly. He at once handed over the cobra to his companion, who immediately shut him up into the snake basket, and the charmer presently took out from his waist cloth a piece of charred bone, well known as the snake stone, which he applied at once to the two punctures. He then waited for some minutes, and I could see the veins on the back of his hand standing out like knotted strings. After a couple of minutes or so the stone dropped down, and he then told me that he had extracted all the poison; and calling for a small cocoanut shell full of milk he dropped the stone into it; in a moment, after a considerable amount of bubbling, there came to the surface a certain amount of an oily looking liquid, pale straw in colour.

In order to test whether the wounds on his knuckle had been produced by the fangs, or whether they were due to scratching by the back teeth, I called for a small chicken, of which I had a certain number in my fowl run, and making a small incision on its leg I dipped a feather into the oily liquid and rubbed it into the incision. The chicken died within ten minutes, with all the symptoms of snake bite. I then paid the man the amount agreed upon, and obtained in return from him a snake stone, the piece of white root which he had used to charm the snake, and a small disc of brownish material, which he said was a talisman against the action of snake poison. He asked me as a favour to be allowed to take his new capture away with him, a permission which I very gladly gave him; but I have had so far no occasion to make use of the three objects which he presented me with, and which are still in my possession.

WAS IT A HOAX?

Upon this article, the "Ceylon Observer" comments :—All Mr. Barnard's reminiscences are interesting but particularly so is the one regarding the snake-stone cure performed in his presence. Many years ago Mr. Harcourt-Skrine wrote an account of a similar incident to the "Ceylon Observer." Mr. Henry Parker, who was then in Ceylon wrote declaring he had no doubt Mr. Skrine had been hoaxed and he added "inter alia" :—

"The material shown as the poison must have been saliva or mucus, the poison being very small in quantity,—two or three tiny drops only to each fang—and as clear and bright as dew. When the clean 'snake-stones' are placed in clear water, bubbles of air rise from them in the manner described by Mr. Skrine; so that this effect is not due to the purification of the 'stone' by the chemical effect of the milk upon the poison which it has absorbed. I may add that the so-called 'stones' adhere to the skin by atmospheric pressure without the presence of blood, poison or any other medium. I possess some which when pressed tightly against the finger will remain there until the least relaxing of the skin causes them to fall off. I should consider that it is quite impossible for them to have the slightest effect in extracting poison from the wound."

Mr. Barnard speaks of an "oily looking liquid pale straw in colour;" but there can be no question of the presence of poison as was illustrated in the experiment with the chicken. When Mr. Parker saw the "cure" performed he was of opinion the snake had been previously placed by the charmer and had already had its fangs removed and that a very clever trick had been played. In Mr. Barnard's case the cobra was of his own selection so that there should have been no trick there. The great argument against the genuine efficacy of snake-stones is the challenge and the large reward offered by Sir Joseph Fayrer in India for a reliable native remedy. It was never taken up; but that of course, does not disprove that such native remedies exist. Possibly the small class of cunning men who the challenge was aimed at regarded it simply as a cheap way of gaining their secret and robbing them and the class of their vocation for all time.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for week ending 28th May.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approx earnings for week ending 28th May 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·65	1041107	27926361	28967468
I.M. Ry System	1178·04	240232	5322453	5562685
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	29971	621344	651315
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	2985	33454	36439
Total...	2950·64	1314295	33903612	35217907 a
Appro. earnings for corpg. week ending 29th May 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec	1606·53	933955	22714083	23648038
I.M.RySystem	1177·95	195515	4584928	4780443
A. D. C. Ry...	125·66	32754	508937	541691
B. K. Railway	40·80	5797	7662	13459
Total	2950·94	1168021	27815610	28983631 b
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·12	+107152	+ 5212278	+ 5319430
I. M. Ry.	+ 0·09	+ 44717	+737525	+782242
A.D.C.R.	......	— 2783	+112407	+109624
Baran-Kotah R.	— 0·51	— 2812	+ 25792	+ 22980

a Corrected with Audited figures upto 31st March 1910.

b Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April 1909.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

UNDENIABLY.

A clockmaker finding trade slack surprised his friends by telling them he was going to emigrate to a remote town in America.

"That's a horrid place," broke in the schoolmaster's son. "There was an earthquake there last year and thousands were killed, and the buildings were completely ruined. You wouldn't like that, would you?"

"Wouldn't I, though? Just think of the clocks I'd have to mend after an earthquake like that," replied the clockmaker.

COULD NOT RESIST.

A young Japanese, with the national love of cleanliness, came to London to study. As he was a stranger in the city he had to select his own lodgings.

His first choice was not happy, the hall especially was very dirty. This the newcomer did not like, but decided to say nothing then.

One rainy day the maidservant put up this notice.

Please wipe your feet.

Seizing his opportunity the student wrote underneath—

On going out.

INDIGNATION.

The proprietor of a fruit-stand in an East-end market had occasion one afternoon to suspect that a boy who was loitering near his wares was doing so for no good purpose.

"Hey, there!" suddenly exclaimed the dealer. "Didn't I see you pocket a pear from that stand?"

"No, you didn't!" was the lad's indignant rejoinder.

"Well, you're acting mighty suspicious," said the dealer. "I've been watchin' you."

"I knew you were," admitted the boy, "and that's the reason I resisted the temptation."

THE CALF WAS ANNOYED.

The teacher of a class in a certain school had been carefully explaining the parable of the prodigal son and was now testing their knowledge of it. All went well until she came towards the close, when she asked—"Now, tell me, who was not pleased to see the prodigal son when he came home again?" To her consternation she received the following reply from a youthful scholar—"Please, ma'am, the fatted calf."

NOT AS BAD AS THAT.

Two Englishmen who had been bosom friends went to America. They met with poor success, drifted apart, and finally one took a position as waiter in a cheap restaurant. He hadn't been there long before his friend appeared at the dinner. The meeting was not overjoyful.

"Why, old man, you down to a waiter eh? Gracious how you have fallen! And in a restaurant like this, too!"

"Yes," replied the waiter, turning on his friend sarcastically, "but I don't eat here, thank goodness."

HIS HAPPIEST MOMENT.

"John," she asked, cuddling up to him, for it was the seventh anniversary of their marriage, "what was the happiest moment of your life?"

"Ah, dear," he replied, "I remember it well. I shall never forget it. If I live to be a hundred years old that moment will always stand out as plainly as it does to-night."

She sighed and nestled a little closer, looking longingly up into his honest, blue eyes. After a moment's silence she urged—

"Yes, but John, dearest, you haven't told me when it was."

"Oh!" he answered, "I thought you had guessed it. It was when you came to me in the winter, you remember, and told me that you had decided to trim up one of your old hats so as to make it do for the spring."

Then the celebration of the seventh anniversary of their marriage became uninteresting and formal.

GOOD-BY FOR EVER.

A sergeant in a regiment of Infantry, who was very short, was drilling a squad of recruits, amongst whom was an Irishman who was very tall.

The sergeant had several times spoken to him about not carrying his head erect. At last, in desperation, the sergeant went up to him, and, reaching up, placed his head in the desired position.

"Is this where I have to keep my head all the time?" Pat enquired.

"Certainly it is!" replied the sergeant.

"Then, begorra, sergeant," says Pat, "I'll have to say good-by to you, for I'll never see you any more!"

FULLY QUALIFIED.

A farmer, whose farm is near a school for boys, was greatly annoyed by the depredations of the youngsters. Finding two of the boys helping themselves to his choice apples, he ushered them from his premises, ably assisted by the toe of his boot.

The following day he found the same boys loitering in the vicinity of his orchard fence.

"What you young scamps hangin' round here for?" he shouted. "I told you yesterday what you'd git if I caught you on my land agin."

"Yes, sir, we remember," explained the spokesman. "We didn't come for apples this time. We came to ask you to join our football eleven."

A LITTLE LEARNING.

Holding little Arthur by the hand, papa passed before the ever-interesting spectacle of a broken-down motor-'bus.

"Oh, papa," asked little Arthur, "what makes the 'bus go—when it goes?"

Papa twirled his moustache.

"Simplest thing in the world, Arthur," he trumpeted. "You see this thingummybob here? Well, that goes down through that hole, and fastens the jigamaree, and then connects the crinkumerankum; and then that man—he's the chauffeur, you know—kind of stirs up the what-you-may-call-it with that whatitsname, and then off it goes. D'you see?"

"Yes, papa," blinked little Arthur "I see?"

A WELL-MATCHED PAIR.

She was as fair as the day and as stately as the night, and beautiful beyond the dream of any poet.

He was strong and brave as any knight that ever jousted on the plain, superb and handsome as the sculptured gods of Greece.

It happened by a propitious fate, that sometimes brings the brave and beautiful together that these two mortal paragons each had a fashionable suite of rooms in the most fashionable hotel of the most fashionable city of all the land.

It is really not much use to finish this story. The reader is shrewd and knows a thing or two, and has read novels before, and knows already how this thing is coming out.

But suffice it to say they met, and they loved with an unutterable and infinite devotion.

"Darling," said he—not at once, of course; he wasn't quite so precipitate as all that—but I like to get at the denouement of a story at the beginning and get it out of the way. "Darling," said he, when the proper time had arrived, "I love you beyond expression, with a devotion that can never end. Be mine! Oh, say that you will be mine!"

A look of ineffable sadness, of infinite grief, came into her azure eyes.

"Aloysius," she said, "you know not what you ask. There is a dead secret in my life, which if you knew you would spurn me from thee like a deadly thing."

"Tell me the secret, darling," said he "and I swear by my honor that I will love thee all the more."

"Aloysius, my own, I will be frank and tell thee. I—I—I owe a three months' bill for my suite of rooms at this hotel."

He looked into her lustrous eyes with an expression of increased endearment.

"Regina, my darling," said he, so do I. We owe the sordid landlord two large bills.

Let us wed and make two bills one."

"Oh, my heart's love!" she cried. "Oh, my hero—my financier!" and she threw herself into his arms.

Thus two loving hearts and two growing hotel bills were beautifully united.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
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CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN Gt BRITAIN

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SALADS.

Everybody thinks he can make a salad. What could be easier? Cut up the lettuce, sprinkle salt over it, then a dash of vinegar and a fair tot of oil; mix it up. There you are! Result, writes a correspondent, a nasty mess! Of course it is elementary that the lettuce should be carefully dried and broken up; never cut; that the oil, vinegar, pepper, and salt should be duly proportioned according to taste, and that the furniture, the chervil, tarragon, and chives, onion, or chapon should not be omitted. The old Spanish recipe for the mixing, which required a prodigal for the oil, a miser for the vinegar, a philosopher for the salt, and a madman for the stirring up, is not so far from the mark; but the Italian verse is better, running thus :—

Insalata
Ben salata
Molt' ogliata
Poc' acetata.

On the other hand, and old Spanish dictionary defines ensalada as "mezcla confusa de cosas diferentes que no tienen conexion" (a confused mixture of things which have no connection), a very apt description of many cooks' salads, which aim at originality, above all things: such, for instance, as the historic Japanese salad in Dumas' play "Francillon," a horrid compound of incongruities. In "The Gentlewoman's Delights," a quaint old book dating from 1654, are instructions "How to make a Sallet of all manner of Hearbs." "Take your hearbs, and pick them clean, and the floures; wash them clean, and swing them in a strainer; then put them into a dish, and mingle them with Cowcumbers and Lemons, sliced very thin; then scrape on Sugar, and put in Vinegar and Oil; then spread the floures on the too; garnish your dish with hard eggs, and all sorts of our floures; scrape on Sugar, and serve it." This has been tried, and mixed with discretion is not bad, although there is far too much sugar in it. Jean Jacques Rousseau was of opinion that a salad required so much gentle care in the preparation that in order to retain the essential properties of the plants the leaves of the lettuce should not be touched save by the fingers of a fair young girl, and the phrase "fatiguer la salade avec les doigts" is still found in old books, when it was really the custom for the prettiest and youngest girl in the room to mix the salad on the table with her fingers.

Salad was exceedingly popular in the reign of Louis Quatorze, and Boileau in satirical verse describes a bad dinner at which two salads were served, one of yellow purslane, the other of wilted green stuff: both smelling of rancid oil and swimming in strong vinegar. This shows that then, as now, the quality of the oil and vinegar was of the very first importance. Nowadays, in fact, though we need not go as far as the salad-artist who coated each leaf of lettuce, separately, with oil by means of a camel's-hair brush, it becoming more and more general to insist on really good "first pressure" olive oil. In Mortimer Collin's delightful parody of Aristophanes "The British Birds," the competing poet sings about salads :—

Take endive... like love it is bitter;
  Take beet... for like love it is red;
Crisp leaf of the lettuce shall glitter;
  And cress from the rivulets bed.
Anchovies, foam-born like the Lady.
  Whose beauty has maddened this bard
And olives from groves that are shady;
  And eggs... boil 'em hard!

This is a far more practical recipe, although it is incomplete, than Sydney Smith's awful verse, which is a very useful guide as to how not to make a salad. Those really interested in the art of the salad may be recommended to a little-known work, entitled "Archidopno, overo dell' Insalata e dell' uso di essa. Trattato nuovo curioso e non mai piu dato alla luce; da Salvatore Massonio scritto. In Venetia, 1627." More than fifty vegetables are discussed and more than a hundred authors cited: but the treatise, though diffuse, and not free from the pedantry of its age, is readable and practical—up to a certain point. Many unaccustomed ingredients of a salad are set forth, such as hopes, asparagus, nasturtium, oranges, lemons, truffles, borage, valerian, anise, cabbage, and pimpernel. Lettuce takes a high place, and endive a moderate one. The great principle of the book is that salad is not to be eaten as food, but as a stimulant to the appetite, and it is referred to as "irritava della fame" and "per irritar la gola." Massonio gives sound advice as to the careful examination of the materials, as he and some of his friends were much shocked at finding in a salad, of which they had been eating, a dead scorpion!

It puzzles people sometimes when French folk speak of a salad being cuite or confite. This simply means that it is a salad which has been prepared some hours in advance; the leaves then become soft and flaccid, and there is no crispness about them. The flavour remains, but there is no nuttiness. Some prefer a salad this way, but not many; and it is certainly unorthodox. American salads, with their very elaborate mayonnaise dressing, are nearly always horrible. They disguise the flavour of the raw material, and instead of a fresh, inspiring delicacy of flavour, one gets a miscellaneous compound, with suggestions of half a dozen different materials. It is an old saying that almost anything except cigar ash—can be put into a salad, but there are decent limitations and conventions which should not be overstepped or infringed without expert advice. Surely the strangest purpose to which a salad has ever been put is that which occurs (or occurred) every Sunday at Pere Lachaise Cemetery, when an affectionate father deposited on his son's grave a potato salad as tribute or affection.

THE PASSING OF THE COMET.

Diverse Feelings in Europe.

ON the Continent the transit of the comet gave rise wrote a Reuters correspondent in Mail week, to the most diverse feelings, from deep apprehension in Turkey to hilarity and festivity in Spain and Italy. In all parts of the latter country the people celebrated the event with great joy, whilst Wednesday night in Madrid was one of extraordinary animation, more resembling Shrove Tuesday. An incessant stream of people passed through the streets proceeding, to the sounds of guitar and tambourine, to elevated points to view the comet, which however, was, after all, not visible, as the sky was overcast. With the tone of gaiety mingled a comic note. Passing in the throng might be seen, with the inevitable gaping following, quite a number of astrologers, with long, pointed headgear and black tunics, waving their dim torches, and who, armed with long measures, appeared to be going to take the scale of the mysterious astral body. In a word, far from being to the people of Madrid a subject of mysterious terror, the passage of the comet and its portentous tail close to the earth formed, on the contrary, a cause of mirth and of entertainment gastronomic as well as astronomic, for the families could be counted by the hundred who, the better to observe the errant orb, had laid in plentiful supplies to fortify them in their vigil. Towards the morning a thunderstorm broke over the city, and the festive groups were dispersed by the heavily falling rain.

All the French astronomers were at their posts throughout the night, but nothing was seen of the comet. Many Parisians remained up all night, some feasting and others praying in expectation of the end of the world. Throughout the south and centre of Portugal storms and torrential rains occurred rendering it impossible to make observations.

Rome presented a very animated appearance throughout the night, all the cafes restaurants, and brasseries remaining open, just as on New Year's Eve. Many people in carriages and on foot proceeded to the hills, being curious to see whether anything remarkable would happen from the comparative proximity of Halley's comet to the earth.

In Constantinople, on the other hand, the predictions of impending disaster in connection with the reappearance of the comet produced a highly nervous state among the superstitious and ignorant population. Many families on Wednesday withdrew their children from the schools in order that all should be together in the event of the end coming. The night was one of fear and anxiety with a large section of the population, and in many households no one went to bed. The skies were clear, after weeks of clouds and rain, and the heavens, were continuously scanned by thousands of eager eyes of people who spent the night on the roofs and terraces. In order to keep up their spirits the amateur astronomers now and again clapped their hands, and the sound of applause travelled from roof to roof practically all over the city.

CUTICURA CURED NURSE'S ECZEMA

Small Spot of Humour Grew Gradually Larger—Suffered Great Pain for Two Years—Doctors Could Not Help Dreadful Eruption.

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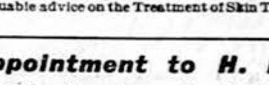

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BY THE WAY.

"F.C.G." IN WEST CHINA.

In a recent issue of the "Christian World," Rev. S. Pollard, writing from Yunnan, describes a visit he recently paid to one of the highland villages in that province. On the mud wall inside one of the houses he found a Chinese almanac, with pictures of the little Emperor and of the Prince Regent. "Most interesting of all, there were on the wall two pages from the "Saturday Westminster," with some of 'F.C.G.'s' delightful cartoons. In one Mr. Lloyd George, was in for a long innings at cricket, slogging whenever he had the chance." As Mr. Pollard, naturally remarks, it "was quite a home-like experience" to come across these cartoons in such an out-of-the-way region. Some of the hillmen were deeply interested in the pictures, and asked him if the men in them were Englishmen. "I am sure," he adds, "the Welsh statesman would not find fault with the Cornishman who so emphatically claimed him as an Englishman."

CHAPELS AT WINDSOR.

The chapel at which King Edward was buried at Windsor is not the first that was built there. The earliest Windsor Chapel, erected by Henry I., was dedicated to Edward the Confessor; the fine Chapel dedicated to St. George was due to Edward III., Edward IV. pulled it down and built another in its place, but his Chapel was a much smaller one than the present building, which is the work of that master builder, Henry II. The Kings already buried there include Henry VIII, George I., George IV., and William IV.

KING EDWARD AS MOTORIST.

The youth of the motor industry is recalled by the fact that its chief patron, King Edward, had his first drive in a motor-car so recently as 1896. It was in May of that year, at the motor-car exhibition held at the Imperial Institute, that the Hon. Evelyn Ellis drove his late Majesty, then Prince of Wales, on his Panhard, in the gardens of that institute. In June 1900 the King purchased his first car. King George V. is scarcely less enthusiastic than his father on the subject of motoring, and though he did not adopt the pastime at quite so early a date, he long ago became a firm adherent to motoring.

AN OFFICIAL "LIFE" OF KING EDWARD.

The "Athenæum" makes the interesting announcement that last year the late King gave his consent to the preparation of an historical work dealing with his own personality and the period covered by his lifetime, the editor being Sir Richard Holmes, Librarian at Windsor Castle, and author of an official Life of Queen Victoria. The work on King Edward was almost completed at the time of his death.

A FLODDEN MEMORIAL.

Under the auspices of the Berwickshire Naturalists Club a monument is to be erected on Flodden Field to mark the spot where the Scottish King fell. The memorial, which is to take the form of a Celtic cross, rising from a rough base, is expected to be inaugurated towards the end of September. It has been affirmed that more song and ballad lore has gathered about Flodden—that historic field where "the flowers of the forest were a wede awae"—than any battle since the days of Homer, and in that priceless literature is its best memorial but perhaps it was not unfitting that in these prosaic days there should be some tangible local record of the fate of the Scottish monarch whose personal bravery was beyond question whatever may be said of his tactical skill or political wisdom.

THE BEST-KNOWN MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

Most people, if asked to name the best-known mountain climber, would, Sir Martin Conway states in Fry's Magazine, select Mr. Edward Whymper. Many other men have climbed more mountains and bigger mountains than he, but in him is incorporated, for the general public, the conquest of the Alps and the popularisation of mountaineering as a first-class sport. It is now some fifty years since Edward Whymper began to climb. He was one of a band of pioneers who had the Alps almost to themselves when they first took to going there for an annual holiday. For every Alpine climber in 1859 there are perhaps in 1910 at least a hundred thousand tourists who spend the holiday season in the Alps.

HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE ALPS.

Whymper, Sir Martin Conway adds, did not first visit the Alps as a tourist, but to make sketches of the mountains for a London publisher. One of the mountains selected was Mont Pelvoux, in Dauphine. From sketching to an attempt at climbing was a natural transition for an active youth twenty years of age. The first attempt failed, but success was attained in the following year, and thenceforward Whymper was a mountaineer first and foremost, and came rapidly to the front among the small body of pioneers. His greatest triumph was to be first on the summit of the stupendous Matterhorn, and it is as conqueror of the Matterhorn that he will be remembered as long as people care to climb mountains.

"AN ENVIABLE REPUTATION."

After noticing Mr. Whymper's other feats on the Alps as well as on the Andes, and his books, Sir Martin Conway concludes his article by stating that Whymper has never been a hunter after conspicuity. There has been no pushing of himself into the newspapers, no search for advertisement of his great accomplishments. Only a paper in the Alpine Journal records his remarkable Greenland journeyings. "All his life long he has been a modest steady and efficient worker in things he undertook to do. No sentence in any of his books has had to be explained away. He enjoys, therefore an enviable reputation as a serious writer, a bold explorer, and a man of iron will and nerve, who has worthily accomplished not merely feats of valour upon the mountains, but explorations and studies which have yielded valuable additions to human knowledge." It may be added that all Mr. Whymper's explorations have been carried out entirely at his own expense.

AT THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE II.

Royal funerals are managed very much better now than when Horace Walpole wrote, of the burial of George II., "No order was observed" (in Westminster Abbey). "People sat or stood where they could or would. The Yeomen of the Guard were crying out for help, oppressed by the immense weight of the coffin. The Bishop read sadly and blundered in the prayers; the fine chapter, 'Man is born of woman,' was chaunted, not read; and the anthem, immeasurably tedious, would have served as well for a nuptial." "The Duke of Newcastle," he continues, fell into a fit of crying the moment he came into the chapel, and flung himself back in a stall, the Archbishop hovering over him with a smelling-bottle. This was after ten o'clock at night on November 11, 1760, and the church was so cold that one nobleman stood on the train of another to keep his feet warm.

THE COSTUME OF BENCH AND BAR.

The "Law Times" points out that the silk gown of the Bench and Bar owes its original use to its having been adopted as a form of mourning at the death of an English Sovereign. On the death of Queen Mary in 1694 the present silk gown was introduced as mourning, and, having been found more convenient and less troublesome than the regular dress then worn, has since been continued. The late Sir Frederick Pollock is said to have expressed an opinion in reference to the ordinary costume of the Bar that the Bench and Bar went into mourning at the death of Queen Anne and have so remained ever since.

ARCHDEACON PEALE'S SUCCESSOR.

Professor Addis, who is appointed by Canon Henson to succeed Archdeacon Peile in the vicarage of All Saints', Knightsbridge, has had a remarkable religious career. The son of a Scottish Presbyterian minister, he became a Roman Catholic priest after taking two first-classes at Balliol College, Oxford, and for some time was attached to Brompton Oratory. In collaboration with the father of Mrs. Humphry Ward, he compiled the standard "Catholic Dictionary." After an interval of unsettlement, he joined the Unitarians, and was appointed to the professorial staff of Manchester College, their seminary at Oxford. Finally, he conformed to the Established Church. Mr. Addis will be a welcome accession to the London clergy, for he is a Biblical scholar of the first rank, and an excellent preacher.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE FACTS ABOUT SUBMARINE "A 8."

In view of the conflicting reports concerning the mishap, to Submarine "A 8" off Plymouth it is desirable to state what actually occurred to prevent the vessel returning to the surface at will. The loss of buoyancy was the resultant effect of the tanks having been charged somewhat beyond the normal amount, consequently the submarine commenced to settle down. Coupled with this absence of buoyancy was a failure on the part of the electric motor, but for which "A 8" might have been kept moving. In the circumstances the submarine, to use a technical phrase, "came to rest" on the bed of the sea at a depth of approximately 150 feet. This necessitated twice the ordinary amount of pressure being brought to bear in order to blow out the tanks and restore the vessel to a condition of buoyancy. The utilisation of this extra pressure was attended with some amount of risk owing to the abnormal strain it imposed upon the tanks. Happily the tanks yielded to the exigencies of the situation and the electric motor having re-started, the submarine regained her flotation and returned to the surface. Such in brief is the story, and it is conceivable that what amounted to only a mishap might have been another grim tragedy in association with "A 8."

CANADA'S DAUGHTER NAVY.

This cruisers "Rainbow" and "Niobe" have been taken in hand at Portsmouth and Devonport respectively for structural alterations and to be adapted for service as training ships in the Canadian Navy. The former of these vessels will be commanded by Commander James D. Stewart, and the latter by Commander W. Balfour Macdonald. The selection of the last-named officer for the command of the "Niobe" is peculiarly fitting as in addition to being a son of Senator Macdonald of Victoria, B.C., he served as a midshipman in the "Royal Arthur" when she was flagship on the North America Station. Simultaneously with the preparation of the "Rainbow" and "Niobe," which will form the nucleus of the Canadian Navy, effect is being given to the decision to build two cruisers of the "Bristol" class, two of the "Boadicea" class, and six destroyers for service under the Canadian Government, and side by side with the converting of cruisers and new construction the organisation of the three naval forces of Dominion—permanent, reserve, and volunteers—is receiving attention. Rear-Admiral Kingsmill, who is charged with this work, will have the assistance of Commander Charles Roper (who arrived in Canada on Monday last to act as chief of staff), and Commanders J. D. Stewart H. Thomson, and W. Balfour Macdonald, all of whom are well qualified to share in the establishment of this daughter Navy.

PRACTICAL DRILLS AND EXERCISES.

The first step in simplifying naval gunnery, and all the drills and exercises with small arms, pistols, swords, etc., was taken while the present Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Scott was captain of H.M.S. "Excellent," and it has, happily, continued ever since. It is not too much to say that so far as the drill with the heavy and light guns of the Navy is concerned, it has been cut down until scarce a superfluous word remains, and "attitude" is no longer considered to be "the art of gunnery" any more than it is considered that "whiskers make the man." The Rifle and Field Exercises book of His Majesty's Fleet has likewise just been revised, and the new edition is not nearly so large as the one previously in circulation; and yet it contains all that it is essential for instructors to know to be able to teach men to handle their weapons with precision at ceremonials, and use them with effect on the field. All the old-time trimming and tinsel has been cut away, and the few short, sharp orders necessary to convey to the men what is required of them alone remains for the instructor to commit to memory. There is ample room left for the play of common-sense and the exercise of intelligence and initiative when operating before an enemy, in field movements, while the actual movements of the rifle have been reduced to the minimum. These compressions naturally enable men to grasp the gist of essentials in much less time than was previously the case.

UNDER SIX SOVEREIGNS.

Admiral David Robertson-Macdonald, who recently died at Edinburgh at the great age of ninety-three, had the unique distinction of living under six British Sovereigns of being in the Navy of four Sovereigns, and of actively serving under two. He was born in 1817, three years before the death of George III; he entered the Navy in 1831, the year following the accession of William IV., and he retired in 1867, after thirty years' service in Queen Victoria's Fleet. In some obituary notices of the late admiral it is stated that he entered the Navy about three years, it is believed, before any officer now living, but this is not quite correct. No other officers whose services date back to 1831 are still alive, but Admiral C. W. Bonham entered in June of the following year or fourteen months after Admiral Robertson-Macdonald, while in 1833 the officers entered included Admiral Sir William Luard, who happily still survives, and celebrated last month his ninetieth birthday. Another officer, Admiral Sir John Dalrymple-Hay, entered the Service in January, 1835. Apparently these are the only three admirals still living who entered the Navy before Queen Victoria came to the throne, but two captains, Oswald Borland and John de C. Andrew, entered respectively in 1833 and 1834. No doubt the reminiscences of these veterans would make interesting reading extending as they do from the reign of the Sailor King who reached flag rank fifteen years before Trafalgar, to the accession of our present Sailor King who became a rear-Admiral in the opening year of the twentieth century.

THE ARMY COUNCIL.

While the future of Lord Kitchner is still undecided, it may be appropriate to refer once more to the evolutionary development of our present system for which the time would appear ripe. The Army Council, though possessing certain merits, has also great defects, of which the most important is its failure to provide an individual responsible to the Secretary for War not only for the elaboration of schemes of offence and defence, but for the carrying of them out. The responsibility of each member of the Council for his own particular department inevitably results in central authority being vested in the hands of a civilian politician, a position for which the latter's training totally unsuits him. Financial and political control over the Army is obviously of the first importance, but that executive power should be in the hands of soldiers is equally essential, and to this must be added the corollary that to obtain the best results there must be one man, and one only, responsible for giving the Secretary of State military advice and for carrying it out when accepted. At present the Chief of the Imperial General Staff has not these powers, and, as a well-known writer has recently happily put it, "Consultative functions unaccompanied by executive authority beget irresponsibility and impotence."

A DESIRABLE REFORM.

One does not advocate for such a step as the re-introduction of the office of commander-in-chief. Neither would one take away from the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster-General, or the Master-General of the Ordnance those of their functions of routine, interior economy, supply, and so forth, which may be termed ancillary to the executive control in relation to actual or potential military operations. For this latter power must be centered in the hands of one man, obviously the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, to whose duties should be added some of those, such as the peace distribution of the Army, mobilisation, and the power to move troops, which are at present divided among his colleagues. By such an arrangement the foremost soldier of the day would be enabled to devote his time to the perparation of the Army for war, to the elaboration of plans for offence and defence, to the giving of advice to the Government, and, most important of all, to the carrying out of the policy finally approved by the latter. On the other hand, he would be relieved of those duties of administration for which his previous training might have not fitted him, and for which, in any case he would not have the necessary time; while not being in name or by reason of his functions a commander-in-chief, he would be freed from those ceremonial observances, from that consideration of personal question, and from those duties of inspectional which in the past, have taken up so much of the valuable time of our military rulers.

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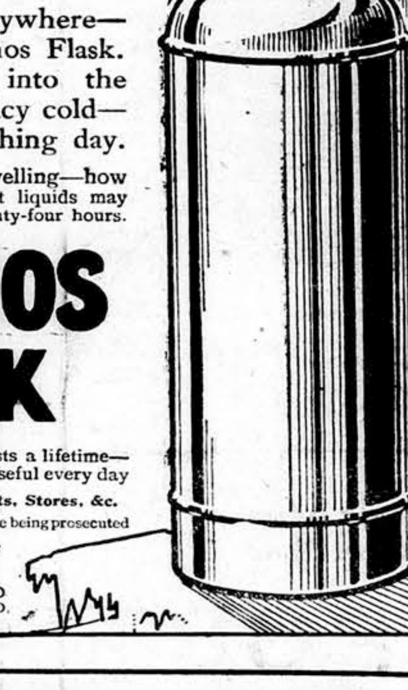

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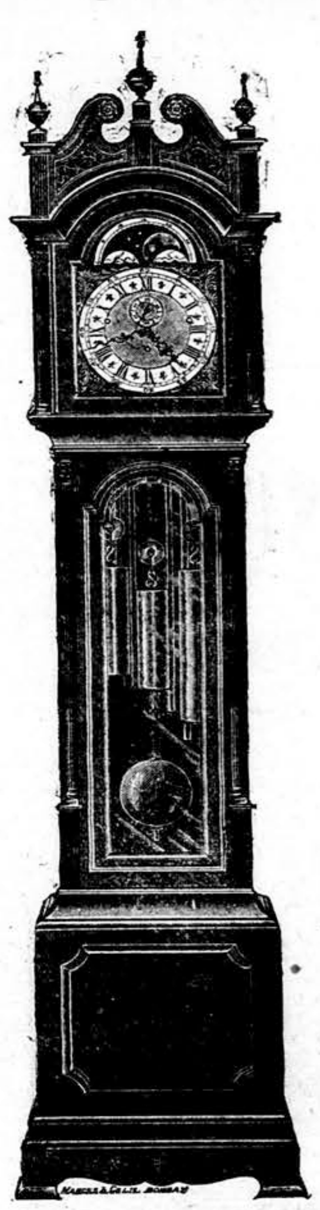

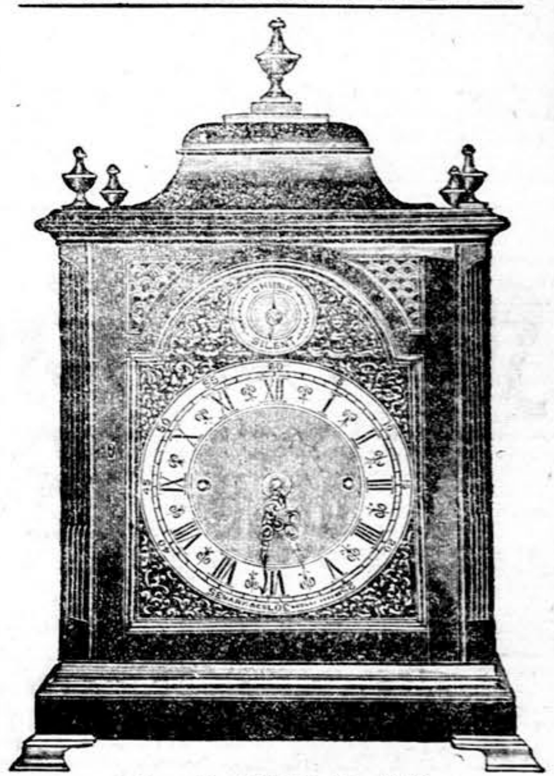

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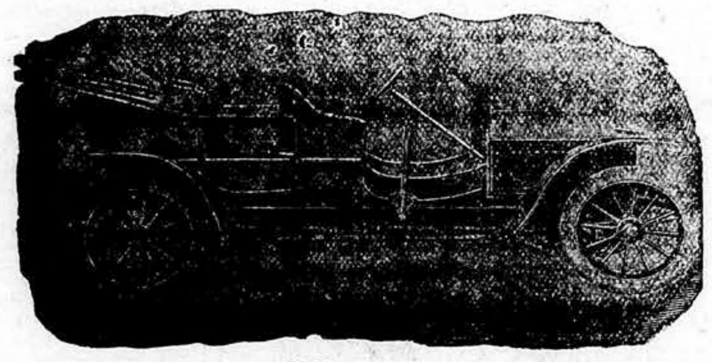

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